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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Budget Sinks Another Year

Odd Table-Fellows Meet

Spanish Isolation Fence Up

¶ **One billion five hundred million** dollars for work relief—in the face of a budget deficit of $2,000,000,000 and despite estimates that more jobs are now available than at the peak of the boom in 1929—is President Roosevelt's answer to advisers who urge a cut for relief disbursements to $1,000,000,000. This is the impression that comes out of a budget conference with congressional leaders which the President attended after tossing out the first baseball in the 1937 season in Washington. Keeping the baseball parlance, the President has batted relief estimates so high over the fence that all expectations for a "layman's balance" which the President announced in January as goal for this fiscal year, seem lost in the rough. Senator Pat Harrison, Mississippi Democrat and Senate Finance Committee chairman, proposes to continue his efforts for federal aid to state education amounting to $100,000,000.

¶ **This all points to a deficit de** profundis, with the President apparently untroubled by budget balancing consideration or inflationary warnings. Congressional leaders sound Pollyannish, or, at least, Micawberish. They infer that "something will turn up" to take up the deficit without an increase in taxes. Perhaps they expect it will be a financier.

¶ **Out of a restless** industrial field there comes to Washington a remarkable assortment of individuals, bent on discovering a common ground on which labor, management and government may cooperate. Called by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who favors greater government power to settle strikes, outstanding among them are: John L. Lewis, who seeks industrial unionization in contradistinction to the A. F. of L. crafts unions; Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who seeks comparable adjustments for industry as have recently been granted to labor; J. Warren Madden, Labor Relations Board chairman, who welcomes the implementing of the Wagner Act in extending federal jurisdiction over interstate commerce; and Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who advocates business-labor co-operation.

¶ **While representatives** of capital and labor seek to formulate a national policy toward strikes and lockouts, rival labor groups—C. I. O. and A. F. of L.—also meet to study unionization campaigns. Meanwhile the General Motors Canadian strike continues as a major industrial dispute, with workers turning down an offer for settlement, and Premier Hepburn of Ontario refusing to deal with any but Canadian officials.

¶ **Counting the cost of** industrial strike on labor, management and the public, the general impression grows that the Government has a distinct duty to perform in this field. Not the duty of regimentation, but the duty of conciliation, based on democratic authorization. Hence more real significance seems attached to the Washington management-labor-government conference than to all the strikes and settlements leading up to it.

¶ **On the stroke of midnight,** April 19, warships of Italy, Germany, France, and Great Britain begin a patrol designed to erect a fence of battleship steel across the tide waters that wash the shores of Spain. Thus begins the attempt of a 27-nation combine to keep volunteers and munitions out of Spain. Just before the non-intervention ring is formed, a British freighter, Seven Seas Spray, steams hurriedly from a French port to run the insurgent blockade at Bilbao, just to see "if it was possible to get food ships into the Basque capital."

¶ **About the same time** capture of a Norwegian steamer and of an unidentified merchantman en route to Bilbao with airplanes, machine guns, rifles, munitions, are reported. Meanwhile, within Spain, the warfare goes on with insurgent shells pouring into Madrid and with the Government capturing three more towns on the Teruel front. It's too early to predict the outcome of the non-intervention efforts, but it's not too late to remark that had they begun sooner they would not have been needed so desperately.

¶ **Reichsführer Hitler's** forty-eighth anniversary is celebrated in Berlin with military display rivaling the old days of Hohenzollern pageantry. It is a day of general exuberance, with celebrations designed to emphasize the unity of the State, the National Socialist Party, and the Army. Behind the pomp and circumstance it may be hard to distinguish a sentiment for world peace. Nevertheless, Germans are discussing the unofficial comment made to British Laborite George Lansbury that Germany would consider any international co-operative proposal which offers success. Perhaps in such a sentiment lies the nucleus of a greater celebration than Germany has seen since winning national unity from the chaos of war's aftermath.

Arms Race as Check To World Recovery

Wide World

Harold B. Butler
Director of the International Labor Office at Geneva

Butler's Geneva Report Warns of Artificial Prosperity

Living Standard Hit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 20—Until the menace of armaments is "swept away by a really organized peace, guaranteed by a reinforced League of Nations, economic and social progress can only advance haltingly and on suffrance."

Such is the conclusion reached by Harold B. Butler, Director of the International Labor Office, in his annual report published here today.

Mr. Butler declares: "If financed by a loan rather than by taxation, an armaments program of reasonable dimensions in times of depression may not greatly injure the national economy, provided that as in the case of public works a halt is called as soon as signs of better times appear."

"Unseemly Struggle"

On the other hand, during a period of rising prosperity, such as the present, Mr. Butler continued, the money spent on armaments "means money withdrawn from private enterprise; the labor employed for purposes of destruction means labor withdrawn from productive purposes; raw materials are used to create a dearth for industries working to increase the national wealth."

In such times, Mr. Butler says, quoting from a speech at the inter-American conference at Buenos Aires, "an unseemly struggle" for both labor and raw material "is

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

Capital Joins Labor to Seek Strike Peace

Industry and Workers Meet With Government on Common Problem

Steps Outlined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—With collective bargaining established as the law of the land, representatives of labor and capital put their heads together here today to make it practicable in wiping out industrial strife in the United States.

Simultaneously, a group of congressmen blamed the advice given by a committee of lawyers appointed by the American Liberty League for the failure of a number of employers to obey the Wagner Labor Act between July, 1935, when it was enacted, and the time the Supreme Court declared it constitutional a week ago.

Meeting with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, today at her request were such industrial leaders as Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and Clarence Woolley, head of the American Radiator Company. Both factions of organized labor were represented by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Misunderstanding Blamed

Explaining the purpose of the conference, Miss Perkins asked leaders of industry and labor to suggest a plan for the use of collective bargaining "which will serve to lessen the tension and minimize stoppages of work through misunderstanding by one or the other group."

It is especially important, she advised the conferees, that they send for federal conciliation officials before conferences between workers and employers are permitted to break up.

Today's conference, and others which are to follow, are being held, Miss Perkins said, "so that the public interest may be served by trying to make some rules of the game under collective bargaining, mutually agreed on by leaders among the parties most concerned, so as to help reduce the number of strikes and lockouts.

"We are not taking up any legislative program, or matter of wages, hours or working conditions, but confining ourselves rather to reaching some mutual informal agreement by workers and management as to what general rules can be set up to stabilize industrial relations under collective bargaining."

Action in Congress

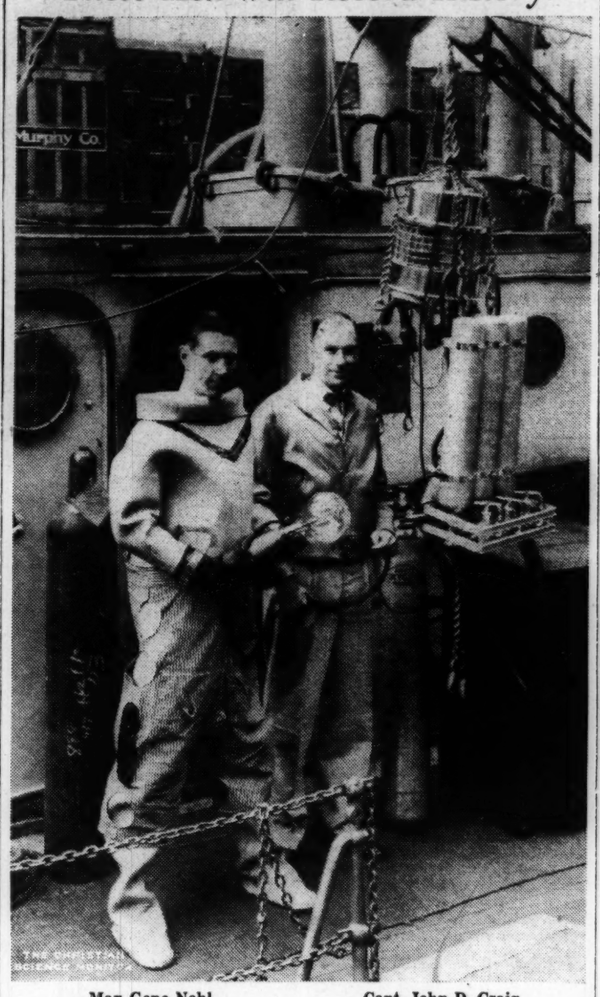
Despite the confidence of labor officials that the Supreme Court's validation of the Wagner Act will lead to a sharp reduction in the number of sit-down strikes that have been sweeping the country recently, the House Labor Committee went ahead with a resolution attacking the sit-down strike as illegal and contrary to sound public policy.

Four members of the committee issued a report of their own sharply condemning the "treasonable performance" of a group of 58 Liberty League lawyers who held last year that the Wagner Act was unconstitutional.

The four congressmen defended the sit-down strike as being forced by employers' attitude to their employees.

Other labor news on Page 2.

These Men Will Record History



Max Gene Nohl **Capt. John D. Craig**

Mr. Nohl Helped Design the Diving Suit Captain Craig Will Use in Photographing the Wreck of the Lusitania. Mr. Nohl Holds One of the Powerful Lamps to Be Used in Floodlighting Davy Jones' Locker for the First Time

$418,000,000 Deficit Seen by President; British Tax to 25 P.C.

Arms Cost Forces Rise In British Budget to £862,848,000

Business to Pay New Profits Tax

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain introduced Great Britain's first "rearmament budget" today with the unwelcome news of an increase in the standard income tax rate to 25 per cent, but with a prospective surplus of £225,000.

The budget estimated the nation's 1937-38 revenue at £863,100,000 and expenditures at £862,848,000.

In a 90-minute financial exposition, the Chancellor outlined to the House of Commons three new sources of revenue by which Britain hopes to maintain her fiscal equilibrium:

1. Increases of 2.5 per cent to 25 per cent in the income tax. The higher income tax, which would change only the rate without affecting existing exemptions, was estimated to produce an additional £15,000,000 annually for a grand yearly revenue of £275,000,000.

2. A new profits tax on any kind of business which clears more than £2000 a year. Income from this source was estimated at £2,000,000 the first year. Mr. Chamberlain called the profits tax a "contribution to national defense."

3. Application of an income tax on "one man companies," which have previously been exempt.

Goal of National Safety

The new taxation "provides an ever quickening approach to the goal of national safety," Mr. Chamberlain said.

He forecast that the financial measures, if adopted, would exert a steadying influence on the present upward trend toward improved business conditions.

Only two contingencies might disturb the budget, he warned, saying:

"One would be some great world disturbance outside of our control; the other, reckless expenditures for purposes not vitally necessary."

The Chancellor read his message before a parliamentary assembly packed to the roof.

The specific increase, he said, is three pence a pound, which brings the rate to five shillings a pound—or one dollar to every four earned by British taxpayers.

The tax will produce an expected £275,000,000, Mr. Chamberlain said. Britain's rearmament bill eventually will be £1,500,000,000.

Deficit of £5,597,000

The Chancellor, carrying the little red dispatch box which fiscal experts have used since Gladstone's time, mounted the Speaker's stand before an audience of members, diplomats and distinguished visitors. Commons aisles were jammed.

Many members were forced from their regular benches into the galleries by the crush.

Mr. Chamberlain's audience included three former Chancellors of the British Exchequer—Mr. David Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Robert Horne.

"This year and several years to come our national finances must continue to be dominated by one overshadowing feature—the vast expenditure for defense," he said.

The Chancellor followed his usual custom of reviewing the nation's finances for the past year before launching into proposals for the future. He announced officially that the 1936-37 deficit was £5,597,000.

"If it had not been for the big expenditure for military services, the Nation's balance sheet would have shown a £200,000 surplus," Mr. Chamberlain told the House. "This would have been after debt redemption of £13,000,000."

Gain in Postal Revenues

The Chancellor disclosed that income tax revenue fell nearly £1,800,000 short of that expected and that, likewise, income surtax proceeds were less than had been hoped.

He cited an increase in British Post Office receipts as a sign of general business activity, particularly a £2,000,000 increase in stamp sales.

The exchange equalization fund, set up last fall at the time of the tri-partite monetary accord among Great Britain, France and the United States, still shows a profit, he said. Mr. Chamberlain declined to disclose the figure, however, asserting the dealings in the fund will remain a closely guarded secret.

Summing up the national revenue picture, he said figures showed expanding trade and an increase in national purchasing power.

"We are quite ready to face the new year with all its implications," he said.

Roosevelt Asks Economy and Seeks $1,500,000,000 for Relief

Lagging Revenues Cause Shortage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—An estimated net deficit of $418,000,000 for the coming fiscal year 1938—when he had hoped to achieve a "layman's balance" of income and outgo—was submitted to Congress today by President Roosevelt in a revision of last January's budget figures.

But the President also states that he hopes to eliminate this deficit during the year by economies and liquidation of assets of emergency agencies.

"I regard it as extremely important," he insists, "that we should achieve a balance of actual income and outgo for the fiscal year 1938, and I appeal to you to join me in a determined effort to bring about that result."

Salient points in the new budget message are:

Income taxes for the fiscal year 1937 are $267,200,000 under estimates.

Other revenues lag $337,000,000 below estimates.

Away Under Estimates

The current budget, therefore, is $604,200,000 behind in revenues—more than most forecasts—but economies amounting to $295,000,000 are being put into effect so that the net Treasury deficit is set at $2,557,000,000 — an increase of $309,000,000 over the January estimate.

As for next year, receipts are expected to be $387,600,000 below estimates—although the actual income tax lag is set at $410,000,000—and with relief spending of $1,500,000,000 the possible deficit of $418,000,000 is foreseen.

To eliminate this deficit, Congress not only will have to refrain from un-budgeted appropriations, but substantial economies in the spending of actual appropriations will be necessary — the President announces. He will hold back funds for this purpose—and much must be realized by liquidating assets of emergency agencies.

President Roosevelt pleads strongly for adherence to his budget estimates, for rejection of bills now being pressed committing the Government to early spending of over $5,000,000,000 and for resistance to pressure groups.

The Chief Executive presents no new taxes for 1937, but announces that a careful survey of the present tax structure will be completed by November, next, including recommendations for removing loopholes and imposing new or additional taxes.

The recommendation of $1,500,000,000 for relief is about what the President proposed in January, and compares with $2,200,000,000 asked by the United States mayors, and corresponding appeals of state governors.

What Does He Mean?

What is the general import of this budget? Does it really mark a turning point? Has the President capitulated to the spenders again? Does the prospect of continued unbalance of the budget increase the dangers of inflation? These are the questions being asked after first-reading of the President's message.

The broad answer seems to be that President Roosevelt sends down a middle-of-the-road budget, compromising between the extreme spenders and the nominal economizers, and that if his conditions should be adhered to, there would be a chance of achieving a budget balance in 1938.

The prospect of the "layman's balance" in 1938 is the chief surprise of this message.

Last night, reporters understood from Senator Joseph T. Robinson, majority leader, that hopes of such a balance had been deferred until 1939. Last week, similar intimations came "off-the-record" from President Roosevelt.

But in his message, the President twice refers to the possibility of balancing income and outgo in 1938. He says he regards such a balance as "extremely important," makes an appeal for a "determined effort to bring about that result." He speaks of "our efforts to prevent a deficit in 1938."

Recognizes Dangers

Moreover, President Roosevelt makes a stronger appeal for sticking to his top estimates in expenditure than he has previously done, saying: "I am convinced that the success of our whole program and the permanent security of our people demand that we adjust all expenditures within the limits of my budget estimate."

The reference to "permanent security of our people" can refer to nothing else except recognition that continued unbalanced budgets, in a period of expanding recovery, open the way to disastrous inflation.

There are many "ifs" in the way of the layman's balance—by which is meant a balance of income and outgo exclusive of payments for debt retirement—and most of them are

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Text of President Roosevelt's budget message: Page 4.

Neutral Cordon Isolates Spain With Tight Ring

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—The nations of Europe today clamped tight a ring of men and warships about Spain to cut off volunteers and munitions from both sides in the civil war, despite the heated protest of the Valencia Government that the neutrality patrol violated international law.

At the stroke of midnight the unique plan formulated by 27 nations to confine forcibly a war within stated geographic limits went into effect. A few moments later, the 2500-ton British freighter Sarastone applied to the non-intervention commissioner at Bordeaux and obtained a clearance to Spain.

The Sarastone carried a cargo of food for starving Bilbao, and focused attention on the blockade of the coast of Biscay by the insurgent fleet.

International complications were feared if she attempted to run the insurgent blockade with an international neutrality observer aboard.

Her shippers, hoping to avoid the possibility of involving the British warships patrolling the north coast of Spain, expected the Sarastone to abandon the trip to Bilbao and attempt to land her cargo at some other Spanish port.

While the fleet of some 60 vessels of France, Britain, Germany and Italy churned the waters off Spain, 265 officers drawn from the British, Danish, Netherlands, Swedish, Belgian and Turkish armies took control of the land frontiers.

All the roads and railroads of the Portuguese border were patrolled by 130 British officers stationed in motor caravans at strategic points to speed to any section where arms or men were reported being run over the international line.

Another 130 army officers of varied nationalities took over control of the gendarmes and mobile guards preventing the passage of contraband, human or otherwise, across the French border. Five observers functioned for the non-intervention committee at Gibraltar.

At various control ports, 549 seagoing officials were ready to board ships, inspect their cargoes and escort them to Spain. Already at sea, aboard the Sarastone, was the five hundred and fiftieth whose action was typical of the system Europe hopes to enforce so that Spaniards and Spaniards only will fight their own war.

Rival rebel units in Spain linked by Franco edict: Page 3.

'Company Jail' Holds Spotlight At Mine Hearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—A coal company in Harlan County, Kentucky which not only hired its own deputy sheriffs with power of arrests, but provided its own 9 x 12 jail, or "cages," in which an organizer for the United Mine Workers of America testified he had been incarcerated in 1934 for nine hours on a charge of "criminal syndicalism" was the center of discussion before the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee.

R. E. Lawson, general manager of the Cornett-Lewis Mine, was one of the witnesses, who defended living conditions in the company-owned town where his mines are located; while M. A. Musick, the preacher-organizer told about his imprisonment in the "cage" of the same town, and James Westmoreland, a field representative of the miners' union, supported the evidence of Musick.

Highlights of the testimony:

1. When a mass meeting of union men was called on the ball field, off the property of the Cornett-Lewis Mine, Musick testified, company-paid deputies were seen going up the mountain carrying arms, and a fusillade of shots were fired on the crowd from the hillside.

2. When a strike occurred among mine workers, according to Mr. Westmoreland, heavily armed deputies forced the workers to leave company houses at the point of guns, and made them enter the mine.

3. Following this incident, Mr. Westmoreland testified he was assaulted while in his car, while John Smith, president of the local union,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Roosevelt Plans On Peace Assume Economic Trend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—President Roosevelt's desire to take helpful steps in the world situation—newly brought to light by the statement of George Lansbury, British labor leader, in Berlin yesterday—is just as firm as ever, but according to information available both here and in London, progress for the present is blocked by the British rearmament drive.

Authorities here accept the situation as inevitable; there is no recrimination, as it is recognized that the rebuilding of powerful British armaments is probably the paramount peace factor in the world today, paradoxical as it may appear.

President Roosevelt expressed to Mr. Lansbury, as he has to every other foreign statesman in the long line that has made the trek to Washington in the last year, his intense desire to help establish world peace. This is one of his major objectives. But methods of reaching the goal differ. The President has flown many trial balloons in the last twelvemonth, and none of them has caught a favoring wind.

For the moment, Washington authorities realize, the world is going through a transition phase when peace conversations are scarcely profitable. Only when the British military power reaches the point that it is once more a major factor in Europe, do they believe that progress to stabilize and ultimately cut down armaments can be initiated.

Thus, the more recent American feelers have been along economic lines. With disarmament always in the picture, these queries have concerned the possibility of swifter action along the swath Secretary Hull is mowing through the jungles of trade obstruction.

When appoached on behalf of J. Ramsay MacDonald last month, with

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Deep-Sea Camera To Film Lusitania Salvage Scenes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—Davy Jones' locker will be flood-lighted for the first time in history when Capt. John D. Craig, deep sea photographer, descends to the black depths of the Irish Channel to the hulk of the Lusitania, of the Cunard line, this summer. His purpose will be to film the Lusitania salvage operations, and he will be equipped with what was described here today as the most powerful lamps ever designed for under-water work.

The last attempt to salvage the vessel, torpedoed by the German submarine U-20 on May 7, 1915, was made two years ago. Treasure estimated to be worth between $4,000,000 and $15,000,000 is believed to be locked in the vessel's coffers. To recover this treasure was admitted generally to be the most difficult feat ever attempted by salvagers, for each day the great vessel has sunk deeper and deeper into the sand. When the Lusitania sank with a loss of 1195 passengers, officers and crew, she was going full speed ahead until the engines were flooded. Then she drifted.

The lamps which Captain Craig will take with him to film the salvage operations at the bottom of the Irish Channel were developed especially for him by General Electric engineers at the Nela Park laboratories in Cleveland, Ohio. They are of 5000-watt rating and were built to withstand a water pressure of 500 pounds a square inch—more than three times the pressure believed to be around the hull of the vessel. Each lamp has a light output of 137,500 lumens, which is equal to that of 180 bulbs of 60-watt household size. Captain Craig will use a set of 12 of them mounted on a special submarine stage to floodlight the scene.

General Electric engineers said the intense heat at which these lamps operate would cause them to fail within a few minutes if burned in the open air. Due to the cooling action of the water, however, they will function for 25 hours, they added. The bulbs, made of special hard ultra-violet transmitting glass to provide the best possible photographic light, are filled with a mixture of nitrogen and argon and set with special rubber insulation to insure perfect waterproofing.

Research Groups Co-operate In Survey of Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 20—A practical as well as academic effort to make government a social and economic business instead of an extravagant political football is under way here following the breaking of ground for the new Public Administration Center, beside the University of Chicago campus, where it is planned to coordinate under one roof the best available talent and research in the field of government.

Fourteen hitherto scattered agencies of research, including associations of public officials, expert groups in the fields of government efficiency, taxation, community planning and the like, will establish joint headquarters in the endowed administration building.

The dean of the enterprise, Louis Brownlow, became nationally known this year for his part in the preparation of the Brownlow report to President Roosevelt, on which the President has based his recommendations to Congress for a thoroughly reorganized executive branch of the Federal Government. Mr. Brownlow expects the new Public Administration Center to serve as a permanent foundation for the planning of similar research and reform movements in the future.

The common, primary aim of the 14 groups which he has brought together is to break down the isolation which has existed between government agencies in various sections. It also is hoped to improve government administration through interchange of information and the results of experience, to foster co-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 6)

Ohio 'Arrow Factory' Is Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—A prehistoric factory site has been made into a state park at Flint Ridge, between this city and Newark, Ohio. This was a center of the Indians' arrow industry.

Here visitors find an abundance of the hard quartz of which Indians made spear points. They pick them up from the ground, strike them together and make sparks, as pioneer housewives made sparks to start their fires.

Historians say that Indians, before the advent of the white man, found such an abundance of flint on this ridge that they organized the arrow industry on the spot. There undoubtedly was a division of industry in this enterprise, declares William C. Mills, former curator of the Ohio State Museum.

The stone was quarried, Mr. Mills declares. There is some dispute as to how it was quarried. Some think it was done by building a fire over the flint and throwing on water to flake it. Mr. Mills, however, maintains the flint was pried out with granite wedges or with hammers of stone rounded to fit into the palm of the hand.

After the quarrying, the curator says, usable parts of flint were separated from the unfit by another set of men. Still another group trimmed or dressed the stone for use, he says.

It was sold to distributors who carried bundles of arrowheads long distances to market.

Early Ohio settlers, finding the flint quarries, believed there must be precious metal here. Disappointed, they decided to manufacture mill stones from the hard rock. A new industry developed. Settlers shipped their buhrstones by ox team over the Old National Highway to eastern points and west as far as St. Louis, Mo.

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Passenger Vessel Opens Montreal's Navigation Season

MONTREAL, April 20 (C. P.)—First passenger vessel to open the navigation season since 1914, the Duchess of York, slid into her berth here yesterday. Capt. Charles Richardson will receive the gold-headed cane of the International Harbors Board.

Two tugs nosed the 20,000-ton vessel to her mooring and a reception committee streamed up the gang plank to greet Captain Richardson.

Wash from the liner mushed the last of the in-shore ice in Lake St. Peter, according to signal service officials. The four-foot waves finished the job that the husky Government icebraker N. B. McLean has been working at for two days.

The Duchess of York left Southampton a week ago last Friday and arrived in Quebec day before yesterday. She anchored first at Lanoraie, 35 miles below here.

Gangs of longshoremen boarded the liner and began immediate work in unloading the cargo. The longshoremen are involved in a dispute between two unions, but there was no indication of trouble as the waterfront's first actual operations started.

The harbor opening was six days later than in 1936.

Arms Bureau Session Postponement Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 20—Postponement until late in May of the Geneva Disarmament Bureau's meeting called for May 6 is under consideration, it is learned here today, to permit more exhaustive preparation generally and as a relief for the British from the coronation activities.

Should this course be definitely decided upon, Mr. Norman H. Davis, United States Ambassador-at-Large, would return to Washington directly following the conclusion of the sugar conference, to report to President Roosevelt the current conversations here on the general subject of European economic and arms appeasement and to discuss the future course of American participation in this effort.

While increased interest is being exhibited in this subject of appeasement throughout Europe generally, future plans on the part of all concerned are still very much in the formative stage.

Old North Carolina Town To Have Memorial Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—At Bath, North Carolina's oldest town, a new library will be built, as a memorial to the first public library in the State, which was established at that point in 1699, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bray, Church of England clergyman, who presented the books to the town on behalf of the English Government.

Unions in France and U. S.: French C. G. T. Dictates Both To Government and Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 20—Watching from afar the recent wave of sit-down strikes in the United States, many Frenchmen today are asking: Will John L. Lewis, America's new labor leader, succeed in building up his C. I. O. into an organization comparable to the French C. G. T., and capable, like it, of dictating not only to industry, but to the Government as well?

Only partly conscious of the vast differences between highly centralized, compact France and continental America, the average Frenchman is inclined to see in Mr. Lewis' union campaign an imitation of the French scene.

The most spectacular single development here in France has been the formidable growth of the C. G. T.—Confédération Générale du Travail or French Federation of Labor. Less than a year ago, the C. G. T. had not quite a million members. Today it counts more than 5,000,000 paid memberships—an outright majority of the entire industrial working population of France.

Increase in Membership

What is even more startling is that most of this increase occurred over a three-month period, from June to September of last year. The wave of French sit-down strikes, and their unprecedented complete success, swelled the ranks of the federation far beyond the wildest hopes of even the most sanguine labor leaders.

Will this phenomenon be repeated in the United States? The French trade unionists' answer to this question is, "nothing succeeds like success." The lessons to be drawn from the rapid rise to complete supremacy of the C. G. T. are, first, that the consistent success of a series of major strikes brings the workers flocking to the national organization; and second, that to obtain such complete success, the firm support of the Government is essential.

For it must be remembered that if industry in France capitulated to almost every demand made by the labor unions, it was because the Government not only refused, for nearly six months, to allow force to be used against the sit-down strikers, but also brought pressure to bear upon the employers to force them to yield.

Thus today, the French C. G. T. is a powerful force, not only in industry, but in politics. Theoretically the C. G. T. is not affiliated to any single political party, but actually its most active leaders are Communists and Socialists, or at least, like M. Léon Jouhaux, the Secretary General, "radicals," in the American sense of the term.

Ministry of Masses?

Does the C. G. T., as its opponents claim, constitute a "Ministry of the Masses" which imposes its will on the Blum cabinet through the implied threat of a general strike? This seems an over-statement; but it cannot be denied that the 5,000,000 members of the federation form a force which exercises tremendous political influence, so much so that many French political leaders have openly declared: "No party can hope to govern for long in France today without the support of the C. G. T.!"

The effect of this development has been to embarrass, rather than aid, the Popular Front Government. For if two of the parties composing this government coalition, the Communists and Socialists, represent the laboring masses, the third, on the other hand, the Radicals or Liberals, represent the middle classes and farmers. Consequently every time the weight of the C. G. T.'s influence pulls the Blum Government too far to the left, the Radicals threaten to balk and upset the apple cart.

An even more serious consequence is that the great bulk of the middle classes in France have become seriously concerned at the sudden appearance of such a powerful labor organization which they feel, with some justification, to be dominated by communists. The result is to throw many of them into the ranks of extremist organizations of the Right which base their propaganda on anti-communism, just as did National Socialism in Germany and Fascism in Italy.

The Frenchman, therefore, watching the United States' labor unrest from a distance, sees in the situation there grave implications and draws ominous comparisons which may not be justified, but which are perhaps not without significance for the American public.

Child Amednment Voted

DOVER, Del., April 20 (AP)—Delaware's House of Representatives voted approval last night of the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The resolution goes to the Senate.

Peace Efforts Are Resumed In Canadian Strike

OSHAWA, Ont., April 20 (AP)—General Motors of Canada agreed to resume negotiations with a C. I. O. union committee representing the 3700 striking employees at Oshawa, Ontario, this afternoon.

The company issued the following statement: "The company at the request of C. H. Millard, local union president, has agreed to meet the negotiating committee to discuss a basis of negotiations which would follow return of the men to work. The committee will be the same as that which negotiated with the company prior to the strike call."

Meanwhile the General Motors strikers clung doggedly to C. I. O.'s banner today in flat refusal of peace and company concessions without union recognition.

Their stand, amounting to a rejection of Premier Mitchell Hepburn's bitter opposition to John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization and an apparent repudiation of their own C. I. O. organizer, sent pickets trudging up and down in front of the closed plant for the 13th day.

U. S. Action Awaited

The 3700 strikers looked hopefully to Washington where the executive board of the United Automobile Workers of America was in session, considering a sympathy strike in the United States to enforce the Canadian demands against General Motors.

The workers last night booed and hissed Mayor Alex Hall of Oshawa, who urged them to accept a company peace offer, declaring they were being "duped, fooled and hoodwinked" by officials of U. A. W. A., the C. I. O. affiliate.

The settlement would have given them shorter hours and higher pay and a formula regarding union recognition—but no outright company acceptance of U. A. W. A. as a collective bargaining agency.

Meanwhile, trouble brewed in northern Ontario nickel and gold mines, where a C. I. O. organizer for the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers has been holding meetings.

Toronto officials of the McIntyre-Porcupine and Hollinger gold mines joined in declaring the operations would be "indefinitely shut down" if strikes were called.

Threat to Close Mines

John P. Bickel, president of the McIntyre-Porcupine firm, said: "When I say 'shut down' I mean 'shut down.' If my men don't want to work for me they don't have to. We won't suspend operations merely to negotiate; we'll shut down until the men are ready to go back to their jobs."

Both Mr. Bickel and J. R. Timmins, president of Hollinger-Consolidated, said they did not "anticipate trouble."

Shut-downs for the Hollinger and McIntyre concerns would affect about 4300 men.

Jules S. Bache, president of Dome Mines, Ltd., expressed belief "all the mines would act together" in event of strikes.

"Under no circumstances will we recognize the C. I. O.," Mr. Bache declared. "We have the assurance of the Government that ample protection will be afforded to our men who are desirous of continuing work. Failing in this, we shall close down."

Keyman in Strike Offered Old Job By Hearst Paper

SEATTLE, Wash., April 20 (AP)—John Boettiger, publisher of the Hearst-owned Post-Intelligencer, announced yesterday he had offered reemployment to Photographer Frank M. Lynch, whose discharge last summer led to a three months' strike by staff members belonging to the American Newspaper Guild.

Mr. Boettiger, son-in-law of President Roosevelt, who was appointed publisher when the paper resumed publication after the strike, did not comment on the offer.

The Guild alleged that Mr. Lynch and the late Philip E. Armstrong were discharged for Guild activity. The newspaper management declared they were dismissed for cause.

The National Labor Relations Board ruled that Mr. Lynch and Mr. Armstrong had been discharged because of their activities in the Guild. The board ordered reinstatement of both. An appeal from the decision was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco.

Hint for Marketing Cream

W. H. Martin, dairy husbandryman at Kansas State College, advises marketing cream within four days after production.

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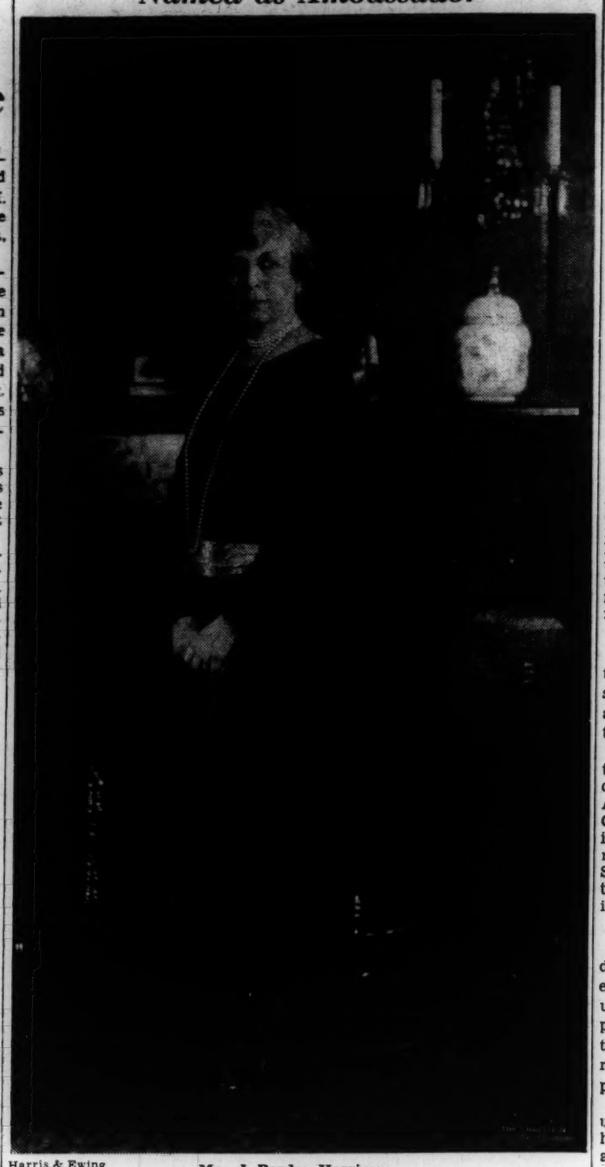

Harris & Ewing

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman
Appointed Minister of the United States to Norway

Woman Diplomat Noted as Hostess Of Political Salon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, named by President Roosevelt yesterday as minister to Norway and America's second woman diplomat, is a graduate of Washington social diplomacy. Her Sunday night suppers in the drawing room of "Uplands," her home near here, are considered by many to be the nearest approach to a political salon in the best tradition, that the United States can boast.

Mrs. Harriman served a long apprenticeship for her social, and now her diplomatic share, in American politics. After her debutante days in New York city, she became engrossed in the problems of social welfare work, and held several responsible posts in this field.

She was manager of the New York State Reformatory for Women for 12 years, and was the only woman member of the Federal Industrial Relations Committee named by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1913.

Later, Mrs. Harriman assumed a place of first prominence in Washington social circles, subsequently becoming Democratic national committeewoman from the District of Columbia and a staunch New Deal supporter. She has frequently been mentioned as possible diplomatic material.

U. S. Shakeup Plan Held 'Side-Tracked'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—President Roosevelt's program for reorganizing the executive branch of the Federal Government is believed to be the first major victim of the fight over the Supreme Court. Yesterday Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader, declared the plan "absolutely dead," with no chance of revival "at this session of Congress," and while Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas disputed this, he acknowledged that the joint congressional committee on executive reorganization which is entrusted with the matter has not met for weeks.

The fact is that in the legislative snarl that is holding back everything on Capitol Hill pending the disposal of the Supreme Court program the highly controversial reorganization issue has suffered, and is probably the first casualty. The plan called for a complete revamping of federal agencies and departments and would surpass in controversy even the Supreme Court issue. Only by heroic administration efforts and a prolonged congressional session could it be saved at this juncture, it is felt.

Willys-Overland Signs Auto Union Contract

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 20 (AP)—Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., yesterday signed its first formal contract with the United Automobile Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, David R. Wilson, president of the company, announced.

Ellsworth Kramer, president of the local, and William Siefke, business representative, said the contract is one of the most satisfactory in the automotive industry.

Under the schedule a set rate and piece work rate has been established for every operation in the plants. The agreement includes the five-day 40-hour week work schedule. The agreement does not provide a "closed shop."

Unbreakable Lens For All Purposes Declared in Sight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—Peter Maurice Koch de Gooreynd, British musician, composer, airman and inventor, arrived in New York yesterday from London with an idea which may cut the high price of fine cameras to within a fraction of their present cost.

Mr. Gooreynd is managing director of one of Britain's largest music publishing houses and chairman of the Combined Optical Industries Ltd., a firm now marketing a variety of optical lenses made from a plastic material which the inventor feels can replace glass for this purpose at very much less cost.

The new plastic material is already being produced in the United States by the firm of E. I. du Pont de Nemours, to whom Mr. de Gooreynd hopes to introduce his discovery that lenses can be moulded from it.

The invention consists of a molding process which delivers specially designed machined lenses already polished and ready for mounting into cameras, binoculars, opera glasses, telescopes, spectacles, range finders, periscopes, natural scientific instruments, television apparatus, etc. The lenses are made for their particular purposes from a combination of the new plastic materials. For all practical purposes they are unbreakable and about half the weight of glass. It is also claimed that such lenses have certain optical properties which make them superior to glass.

Some idea of the difference in price may be gained from the fact that a good quality camera of which the glass lens cost about $50 might be fitted with this lens costing about $8. Complicated aspherical lenses marketed at $35 could be sold for $5, it is claimed. Opera glasses with these lenses have already been made in England to sell at $3 which compare with those with glass lenses selling at $15 and over.

Mr. de Gooreynd is a Belgian by birth, though brought up and educated in England. Soon after leaving Oxford he designed and built a model airplane which won the Wakefield International Cup. He also invented a piano attachment for recording on paper what is being played on the instrument.

N. Y. Assembly Votes For State to Pay $75 In Childbirth Cases

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20 (AP)—A $75 contribution toward the expense of the birth of any child in New York State was authorized by an 81 to 62 assembly vote last night and sent to the Senate. Assemblyman Emerson D. Fite, Dutchess County Republican, and professor of political science in Vassar College, who sponsored the measure, pleaded for its passage.

He explained that the bill was intended to apply only to those mothers unable to pay, but that all mothers were included under its provisions. Inclusion of all mothers, including alien and unmarried women, would insure constitutionality of the measure and would make it unnecessary for poor parents to plead poverty in order to obtain relief, Professor Fite declared. He said he thought only a comparatively small percentage of mothers would ask for the $75 allowance.

The bill provides that expectant mothers must report to a physician during the first three months of their pregnancy. The $75 would be paid to physicians, hospitals and other similar agencies, and not direct to the mother.

In arguing for the measure, Assemblyman Laurens M. Hamilton, Rockland County Republican, asserted as did Professor Fite, that payment of the $75 actually would prove to be an economy. He cited figures he said showed large expense now paid by cities and towns. Mr. Hamilton said many children now were being cared for by state institutions because they did not have proper care before and at the time of their birth.

Rand Strikers Wait Work Call

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Several hundred employees of Remington-Rand, Inc., cherished hope today that a peace agreement ending the 11-months strike may facilitate their return to work although company spokesmen pointed out this was dependent upon "production schedules."

Instructions to managers of the eight plants of the business machines manufacturing company to begin rehiring the strikers as production schedules permit were sent out last night after it was announced union members had ratified the agreement settling the long strike.

The strike was called last May 18.

Since that time there have been disorders, denunciations, an order from the National Labor Relations Board to reinstate all strikers and, coupled with the order, criticism of James H. Rand Jr., president of the company, for strike-breaking methods; and a reply from a committee of company employee associations that the board findings were based on testimony of "disgruntled ex-employees," union organizers and leaders who tried "to win a senseless minority strike by violence."

Early this month, in New Haven, Conn., a federal grand jury indicted Mr. Rand and Pearl L. Bergoff, head of the Bergoff Industrial Service, Inc., on charges of interstate transportation of strikebreakers.

The company spokesman estimated the number of striking employees now jobless at 700, and said he could not estimate "how soon they can all be given work; it depends on production schedules."

The spokesman said the agreement contained these three salient points:

1. Workers now on strike who notify the company in writing of their desire to work should receive a weekly allowance of $10 for not more than six weeks, if production schedules would not permit their immediate return to work.

2. That efforts will be made to rearrange production schedules to absorb as many workers as possible who are now unemployed.

3. That branch managers in each of the Remington Rand plants will be held responsible for balanced production schedules at all times, and accordingly each plant manager shall determine which workers can be returned to work from time to time.

Union Recognition By A. F. of L. Acts To Widen Breach

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—When the A. F. of L. gave a federal charter to the "blue-card" Tri-State Metal, Mine and Smelter Workers' Union in the lead and zinc mining field of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, it marked the final breach with the C. I. O., it is believed here.

This was the union which marched against C. I. O. headquarters in a number of towns April 11 and was finally fired upon from C. I. O. headquarters at Galena, Kansas.

Now, as executives of both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. are meeting here, it is confirmed that the federation has taken the union under its fold in retaliation for C. I. O. raids elsewhere. Conciliators of the Department of Labor charge that the "blue card" group is a company union, founded two years ago to negotiate with employers after the regular union had called a strike.

Factional War Seen

A period of factional war between the two big labor organizations is seen as the offshoot of this decision and others which are now being taken here.

In the second of its militant moves the federation executives also decided yesterday to send an agent to Atlanta to take charge of the Georgia Federation of Labor before its annual convention tomorrow, to reorganize the federation and oust Steve Mance, the president, who has taken over the C. I. O. textile drive in the South.

Ouster Move Pushed

William Green, federation president, also prepared to set machinery in motion to oust the C. I. O. unions, which are now merely suspended. Although this would mark the final official breach, actions already taken make the schism apparently irrevocable.

Recognition of the "blue card" union is the first time the federation has put a rival into the same field as a C. I. O. group.

Meanwhile from C. I. O. headquarters came word of strenuous campaigns now under way to organize mass production workers on an industrial basis. Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Textile Workers Organization Committee, now conducting a drive in the South, said he had 75 organizers there and would soon have an additional 200. The drive is of particular interest to northern textile mills and New England because it is designed to abolish the North-South wage differential. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, he said, has given $120,000 to the drive, and is prepared to give $500,000 more.

Threat to National Economy Seen in Integral Life Theory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., April 19—While it is a long way from the solitary cow owned by Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser of the United States Department of Agriculture, to a program for better living for factory and farm workers, that animal figured in a recent discussion at Northwestern University here. Mr. Ezekiel was one of the speakers who took issue with advocates of a return to home production at the integral life conference.

Mr. Ezekiel said he bought the cow to make his family self-sufficient in so far as milk, cream and butter were concerned. It appeared that he was following the "integral life" school of economic reform which holds it is better for families to milk their own bovines than to buy milk from a big dairy.

Plan Held Uneconomical

But Mr. Ezekiel, being an economist, was not satisfied to enjoy home-produced dairy products without figuring their actual cost. He came to the conclusion, he told the conference, that the cow was not economical. It took more work to care for one cow than it would have taken in proportion to care for 30, he found, and conditions under which the milk was handled were less sanitary.

Turning to the broader national picture, he argued that the present American practice of raising cattle on grazing plains, hogs in the corn belt where their feed can be produced most advantageously, apples in the orchard country of New York, Michigan and Oregon, citrus fruit in Florida, Texas and California and so on, was best calculated to reduce living costs for low-income groups. He argued that if there were not geographic and labor specialization, families could produce only half their food supply and living standards would be lowered.

Ralph Borsodi, spokesman for the "integral life" group, answered that he could show Mr. Ezekiel, in his home county in New York, 30 miles from the country's largest city, hundreds of families raising pigs and chickens, milking their own cows and living more happily than they could if they remained wholly dependent upon industry. He admitted it might appear to be more economical to feed the animals where the grain is grown and ship the products, but he asserted that expense of distribution from distant producing centers ate up the savings.

Cost of Feed Cited

Moreover, the cost of feed, Mr. Borsodi maintained, did not make up so large a proportion of the total cost of cattle and dairy products as it usually assumed. It was only 25 per cent of the retail price of milk, he cited as an example.

Here Dr. Paul Douglas, University of Chicago economist, put in an objection.

"Your program," he said, "would mean revoltionizing agriculture. Think what it would mean to Southern California, for example."

Mr. Borsodi conceded that the grow-it-at-home program would upset California's citrus fruit industry, for it would mean tomato juice instead of orange juice for breakfast. But he held the ultimate effect would be good.

"Agriculture in that area," he said, "is highly industrialized. The agricultural laborer is reduced to the condition of the city wage earner. That form of agriculture is not desirable."

Other speakers, among them O. E. Baker, senior agricultural economist of the Department of Agriculture, supported Mr. Borsodi's contention that small farmers fared better when they made their farms self-sufficient than when they devoted all their efforts to producing cash crops. Mr. Ezekiel, however, declared this method did not point to a solution for the country's larger economic problem of increasing buying power to give work to the country's 9,000,000 or more unemployed. His proposal for solving that problem was one for the expansion of industry.

Many industries could reduce prices profitably if they were sure of increased volume of business, he asserted. He cited the building industry as an example. No one element in the industry, labor, lumbermen, plumbing firms and so on, he said, is willing to reduce its prices until assured there will be enough reduction all along the line to insure a substantial drop in the cost of houses.

Underwriting Proposed

To meet this situation, Mr. Ezekiel proposed that the government underwrite the expansion program, guaranteeing industries against loss from lowering prices. It could afford to do this, he said, because economic studies, made before such a program was undertaken, would enable the government to know pretty well what the outcome would be. Further, such a program would go far toward taking the unemployed off relief, he said. In the end, it would tend to eliminate "boom and bust" cycles, he added.

Dr. Douglas agreed with the aim of Mr. Ezekiel's plan, but held it offered insuperable difficulties. His proposal was a program for controlling monopoly, first by better enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust laws, and second, government competition of the "yardstick" variety to bring down prices in heavy industries whose units are so large and few that competition virtually has disappeared.

Decline in Oil Volume

FINDLAY, Ohio (AP)—Oil men in the northwestern Ohio field, one of the world's oldest producing centers, report that since earthquakes shook this region several week ago, the volume of petroleum from many stripper wells has declined. They said the earth movement evidently interfered with lower rock strata, but expressed belief the decline might not be permanent.

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Educational Film Accord: Swiss Protest Soviet Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Switzerland has lately been passing through a phase of vigorous anti-Communism. Here in Geneva, for example, the Communists were swept out of office last year. Round Neuchâtel there has recently sprung up quite a powerful Fascist movement, backed by newspapers which see the sinister hand of Moscow at work in various institutions hitherto regarded as eminently respectable. In many other parts of the country a similar tendency can be noted.

The latest example of mistrust of Communism comes from the capital, where last month the Federal Government sent a letter to the League Secretary General, Joseph A. C. Avenol, protesting against the Soviet Government's conditional proposal to adhere to the 1933 Convention for the Circulation of Educational Films.

Switzerland was one of the first countries to ratify this convention which binds its signatories to facilitate the distribution of films of a purely educational character by exempting them from Customs duties, and by jointly examining means to reduce any other restrictions which might interfere with their circulation.

Soviet's Offer to Adhere

Some two years ago, the Soviet Union, though not a signatory, offered to adhere to the convention except in respect of Article 11. The Secretary General thereupon notified the signatories and asked whether they approved of the Soviet reservation. Most of them have not taken the trouble to answer—a fact from which the Swiss Government somewhat surprisingly infers that "they are not in favor of the reservation." However, adds the Swiss note to the Secretary General, "it would seem that, failing notification expressly formulated to the contrary the reservation made by the Government of the U. S. S. R. might be regarded as having been tacitly accepted." To prevent such a happening the Swiss Government has now officially placed its disapproval on record.

Article 11, by which Switzerland sets such store and in which the Soviet Union apparently sees such menace to its authority, binds the signatories to submit disputes arising under the convention to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. So many questions are, however, expressly excluded that in reality the article is more in the nature of a demonstration of goodwill than a matter of practical importance.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the dispute over this comparatively minor matter will not seriously affect the working of the agreement.

Real Usefulness

The films to which the convention seeks to guarantee special treatment have a real usefulness in promoting international co-operation. Among the subjects covered are such important questions as vocational training and guidance, technical matters relating to industry and scientific management, scientific and technical research, social welfare and relief.

Even if some of these subjects seem to open the door to propaganda, there is always the saving clause of Article 5, which says that "the decision of the competent national authority as to whether, having regard to their educational system, the film is to be accepted as educational from a national point of view . . . is final."

And supposing this test fails to work there is still another barrier in Article 8, which lays down that "nothing . . . shall affect the right of the High Contracting Parties to censor films in accordance with their own laws."

Normally, films which it is desired to have registered as educational are submitted to the International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome. The Institute issues a certificate which is generally, though not necessarily, accepted by the various national authorities. Failing immediate acceptance, there is expected to be "friendly conversation" between the countries concerned with a view to putting things right.

The educational film is undoubtedly filling a great need—a need that is international much more than national, as the mere existence of the Rome Institute testifies. The function of the Institute is to act as a clearing-house and liaison agent between the growing number of national bodies which are trying to promote the use of worth-while films not merely in regard to the education of the young but of the adult.

Educational Value

A wide field for such films is to be found in the sphere of leisure. Workers' spare-time institutions are developing rapidly both in numbers and importance, so much so that in the past few years there have been no less than four international conferences on the subject—at Liège in 1930, Los Angeles in 1932, Geneva in 1934 and Brussels in 1935. At each of these conferences the educational value of the film was recognized, particularly at the Brussels conference when Luciano de Feo, director of the Rome Institute, read a paper which showed the great strides made both in the distribution and preparation of films dealing with leisure.

In these circumstances, it is to be hoped that the dispute between Switzerland and the U. S. S. R. will not develop further. Both countries would seem to be unnecessarily uncompromising—Switzerland, in defending a clause which is too hedged about by restrictions to be of great importance and the U. S. S. R. in seeking to contract out of such an unessential obligation.

In so far as Switzerland is concerned, it is perhaps natural that her proximity to the two Fascist countries of Europe has made her extremely sensitive of dangers which might threaten her own well-tried democratic system. If this is indeed the case, there is no need to fear that the atmosphere of toleration which is one of the essential features of democracy, is in danger of being dissipated.

Domestic Touch Marks Photography by Women

"Fresh From the Market," by Christine B. Fletcher

One of the Camera Studies Exhibited at the First Annual National Photographic Salon for Women, Sponsored by the Miniature Camera Club of Philadelphia in That City

Military Display In Germany Marks Hitler's Birthday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 20—The Third Reich is celebrating Adolf Hitler's forty-eighth birthday anniversary today.

With the presentation of 90 new flags to the army, navy and air force by the Führer and the march-past on the Wilheimplatz, the official festivities began last night. These continued this morning when Herr Hitler took the salute from a parade of 14,000 officers and men from the armed forces, together with their equipment, in the Berlin Tiergarten.

High officers of the old Imperial Army stood with the Führer in the reviewing stand. Beside him were Minister for Aviation Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, War Minister Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Army Chief of Staff Col. Gen. Werner von Fritsch and Chief of Admiralty Admiral Erich Raeder.

Among the distinguished foreign officials and diplomats present was a member of the Austrian cabinet, Dr. Edmund Glaise-Horstenau, Minister of the Interior.

Crowds View Parade

Crowds lined the streets along which the military parade passed. War planes zoomed overhead. Great tanks rumbled past.

Schools are closed for the day, as well as many offices and all buildings and the houses are beflagged at the request of the Ministry of Propaganda. A number of promotions in the services and in the National Socialist Party, with honors for artistes, are also announced, but there was no indication of amnesty of any sort made known.

Immediately after the swearing in of new members of the Hitler Youth Organization and the German Girls Association last night, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reichsminister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, gave his appreciation of "Der Führer" over the radio. Among other things he mentioned, Dr. Goebbels maintained that Herr Hitler has a prodigious memory and that this was his strong point as statesman.

Discriminating

Herr Hitler's highest capacity, Dr. Goebbels declared, "consists in discrimination between the essential and the non-essential, from which probably originates his phenomenal memory, which again and again amazes even his closest friends."

With regard to Hitler statesmanship, Dr. Goebbels commented thus: "Fools are ordinarily uncompromising in tactics and yielding in principle. The intelligent superior political strategist, on the other hand, pursues his principle directly and irrevocably, while his tactics are flexible, changing according to the situation, elastic and adaptable."

Meanwhile, the semi-official comment on the British laborite, George Lansbury's, request to Herr Hitler at yesterday's interview that Germany should come to a new world peace conference, is that as in the past Germany would not stand outside any kind of international co-operation which appeared likely to offer success.

Women Stage Camera Salon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—Featuring the things that interest women, particularly along domestic lines, the first annual National Photographic Salon for Women will open at the Women's University Club, Hotel Warwick, here, on May 3, to continue for two weeks.

The exhibition, the first of its kind, was planned by the woman members of the Miniature Camera Club of Philadelphia, with the support and encouragement of the men members, and the help of men outside the club well known in photographic circles. The club is one of the largest miniature camera clubs in the world and an affiliate of the Photographic Society of America and the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain.

Indicative of the rigorous standards applied in making selections of prints for the show is the fact that of the 568 prints received from women photographers in 23 states, Hawaii and Canada, only 98 were accepted for hanging.

Many internationally famous women photographic salon exhibitors are represented in the show, including such names as Rowena Brownell of Providence, R. I.; Sophie Lauffler of New York, Pat Liveright, A. R. P. S., of Newark, N. J.; Christine B. Fletcher of San Francisco, Grace Morgan of New York, Alice Benedict of Bryn Mawr, Penna., and Nella R. Galvin, A. R. P. S., of Lima, Ohio.

The judging committee consisted of three photographers and two woman painters. They were Alfred De Lardi, F. R. P. S., William Wittase and Elias Goldensky, all well-known photographers, and Margaret Gest and Ethel Herrick Warwick, painters.

The women's committee in charge of the exhibition is headed by Mrs. Charles Heller, chairman, and the publicity chairman is Mrs. A. A. Leonard.

Soils for Dams Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, April 20—Man's battle against flood has become chiefly economic. He has learned how to check the raging waters, but the cost is high. Earthen dams are found to be the cheapest remedy, but although earth is the oldest building material known, less is understood about its use.

The United States Army engineers have established here one of the most complete dam-building experiment laboratories of its kind in the world, staffed by engineering scients whose work it is to test earth samples sent from proposed dam sites all over the United States.

Then they build miniature scale models of cross-sections from the intended barriers and against these models they force a comparatively few gallons of water which actually cause conditions corresponding to those of an actual flood. Thus they discover the path of water seepage through the structure and determine with surprising accuracy the strain which such a dam will place upon the rock foundation on which it is constructed.

With these miniature floods and scale-model dams, engineers expect to determine with minute accuracy, the results of flood-control projects which are either being initiated or soon will be launched on a nation-wide scale as the result of January's serious inundations which served to emphasize the need for protection.

R. R. Philippe, native of Boston, Mass., and former assistant to Dr. Glennon Gilboy, professor of soil mechanics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been in charge of the laboratory since its establishment in February, 1934. Its original purpose was to make necessary tests for the $40,000 government flood control project in the Muskingum valley of Ohio, in the headwaters of which 14 dams are under construction or have been completed.

Since January's disastrous floods focused national attention on the need of increased flood control measures, the laboratory has assumed new importance.

President Roosevelt's statement, advocating earthen dams rather than the more costly concrete and steel structures, is being regarded as the first official acknowledgment of the Muskingum type of flood protection as the forerunner of a national policy.

Through these experiments, the engineers have taken the guesswork out of dam construction. In former years, the erection of an earthen dam was chiefly a matter of building and hoping. The great Johnstown flood is recognized as an unfortunate consequence of that era.

Site of First White Settlement In Delaware Valley to Be a Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., April 20—Acquisitions of "The Rocks," site of the first white settlement in the Delaware River valley, was announced by the Delaware Tercentenary Commission here April 17. The historical site will be made a state park in conformity with a bill passed by the Legislature this year.

"In 1638, a Swedish colonizing expedition landed on a ledge of rock on the Christiana River, within the present limits of Wilmington, and there built a fort, named Fort Christina, after the Queen of Sweden," the commission's announcement says.

"A few years later the first village, Christinahamn, was laid out behind the fort and in 1699 the Old Swede's Church, now the oldest Protestant church in the United States, was built close by. To the Swedish people and all Swedish-Americans, 'The Rocks' are the object of sentimental veneration. For all the territory between New York and Maryland they are what Plymouth Rock is to New England."

In observing the tercentenary of the Swedish settlement next year, the commission has planned a joint celebration with Pennsylvania and New Jersey, parts of which are included in the Delaware River area.

The gift of the people of Sweden, a monument designed by Carl Milles, Swedish sculptor, will be erected in the public park at "The Rocks," and will be dedicated on June 28, 1938, the commission's announcement said. An official Swedish delegation is expected to arrive here aboard a Swedish warship to participate in the celebration.

"Sweden is also to send to this country a million dollar collection of Swedish art to be exhibited in several cities," the commission announced. "A number of the most famous professors of Swedish universities will come here to lecture in American universities. Commemorative Swedish coins and special stamps will be provided.

"In this country a Delaware Tercentenary half-dollar coin has been minted and special stamps are to be issued. The United States Delaware Valley Tercentenary Commission, appointed under congressional authority; state commissions in Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey and many American-Swedish organizations are preparing for the event. Wilmington will be the focus of the celebration."

Hoffman Pushes State Pay Rises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 20—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman is supporting the state employee movement for salary increases, having sent a special message to the Legislature urging adoption of rises recommended in his budget message. "I am unable to agree," he said, "that it is either sound economy or in the public interest to continue to withhold modest salary increases for thousands of our state employees who are receiving less than enough to maintain themselves and their dependents in accordance with minimum standards of American workingmen."

The Appropriations Committee, in framing the bill, limited rises to state employees receiving less than $70 a month. This involved an outlay of about $350,000. The policy now agreed upon will increase the total to about $600,000, but will not include many of the departmental executives who were recommended in the budget message for increases.

Rival Rebel Units In Spain Linked By Franco Edict

SALAMANCA, Spain, April 20 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco by a single decree yesterday converted insurgent Spain into an authoritarian state under his sole leadership, outlawing all political parties except one which will owe allegiance to him alone.

The insurgent leader by the decree assumed complete control of all semi-military as well as political organizations in the territory his armies have taken in the civil war.

It was announced, however, that the action did not "shut the door" to a restoration of the Monarchy in Spain should the insurgents emerge victorious in the conflict.

Specifically General Franco united the Falangists and the Carlist Requetes, the two main political parties of the insurgent territory, into one organization under his leadership.

All other parties, including the Bourbon Royalists, the Renovacion Espanola, and the Accion Popular headed by Gil Robles, were ordered dissolved.

Rebels Shell Madrid In Night Bombardment

MADRID, April 20 (AP)—Insurgents shelled the Capital last night in the first night bombardment since New Year's Eve. The missiles were fired into scattered parts of Madrid—residential districts as well as the downtown section.

The bombardment directed against all sections of the city has left no safe spots of refuge. The downtown district, however, has been most severely punished; theaters, motels, restaurants and shops have been struck repeatedly.

Still the Capital's main thoroughfares are crowded with shoppers and strollers. The shells, instead of driving people to shelter, attract crowds.

The Government pressed its offensive against insurgents on the Teruel front 150 miles to the east, while Madrid counted its many casualties from the bombardments.

Boston Heartens Philadelphia In Community Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—An encouraging message for the 10,000 men and women now soliciting funds for the united campaign in support of all the major humanitarian and welfare agencies in Philadelphia was received from Robert Cutler, chairman of the Boston Community Fund Campaign, in time for the second report luncheon of the campaign on April 19.

Encouraging, too, was the announcement at the luncheon that $2,047,467 has already been subscribed toward the $4,500,000 minimum sought in Philadelphia.

Mr. Cutler's message told of the successful drive in Boston which resulted in $300,000 versubscription of the $4,100,000 goal there.

"There is a personal advantage in working and in giving in your campaign," he wrote. "It involves not merely charity in the old sense of personal generosities. It means keeping in operation those social agencies which make Philadelphia a finer place in which to live, to work and to bring up your children. . . . It is good business to give money for humanitarian agencies because the ultimate effect is to achieve social tranquillity and to avoid unrest in the community."

P. Blair Lee, chairman of the Philadelphia United Campaign, commented on the message as follows:

"Boston's goal, in its recent Community Fund Campaign, was $4,100,000, compared with $3,750,000 in 1936. Despite the fact that disastrous floods of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers were at their height while the Boston appeal for funds was in progress, a total of more than $4,500,000 was raised. If Boston, a considerably smaller city, can do this, why can't we?"

Among large contributions announced were $45,000 from the Philadelphia Electric Company, $75,000 from the Philadelphia National Bank and $15,000 from the Atlantic Refining Company.

Art Found in Cabbages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Dubliners are refreshingly original even in table decoration. A literary figure is reported as providing an elegant table center of a Savoy cabbage in a cut glass bowl with a surround of primroses. Purple pickling cabbages are also said to make attractive substitutes for flowers.

Education Opens New World For Foreign-Born in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—There is a great whispering and a rustling up in the Bronx these days. The "Progressive Woman's Club," it appears, has been languishing and the members are making a pretty determined campaign to get back the "teacher" they had before. Let any one who likes be the Mayor of the city. But the "teacher" of the "Progressive Woman's Club" is a far more important matter.

The "Progressive Woman's Club," be it known, is one of the nearly 400 groups of foreign-born women who are gathered into classes by members of the staff headed by Miss Elizabeth A. Woodward, supervisor in adult education and of the Neighborhood Teacher Association. Many of these foreign-born women never have stepped more then 10 blocks from the home to which they went after leaving Ellis Island. The clubs teach them how to read and write and speak English, how to hold the respect of their children, how to build a little pleasure for themselves and above all, how to gain an increasing amount of self-respect.

Want Old Teacher Back

Now there may be "teachers" just as good as the one who has disappeared from the ken of the ladies of the Bronx, but this one, it appears, according to their pleas was "a society woman." And after having the benefit of the advice, counsel and friendship of a "society woman" how could the "Progressive Woman's Club" be satisfied with something less?

As one of the club members explained the other day, "Teacher is a society woman because she came to our homes and she asked us to her home and just imagine she lives on two floors. I never knew any Americans lived on two floors."

Something, it is plain, must be done about restoring "Teacher" to the "Progressive Woman's Club" and it is probable that it will happen because Miss Woodward's staff seems to wave a magic wand. Some of the teachers have escorted residents of south Brooklyn for their very first view of the Brooklyn Bridge, and have chaperoned many of the Italian high school girls on their first trip across the bridge to Manhattan. They have taken some of the Polish colony to see the flowers in Bronx Park.

Exhibition Planned

And this evening, up in White Plains, there is to be the evidence of another achievement of the staff, for Miss Jessie E. Evans, the teacher, with Miss Woodward as a speaker, has interested foreign-born women in the Parent-Teacher Association and persuaded the association to open its doors to an exhibition of handcraft and native arts.

It has not been altogether easy to gain the confidence of the isolated women, but it has been done, and tonight 100 articles proudly brought from their homes will hang in the Battle Avenue school to show native Americans that there is tradition among the newcomers as well as themselves. Lace which has been handed down in families and brought on the long voyage across the Atlantic will be shown, together with bedspreads, table linen, and native costumes. Some of the adopted Americans have agreed to wear their native costumes, and altogether the event is regarded as a very important one as illustrating what can be accomplished in international good will and community co-operation.

Jobs for 96.9 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Of the total population of the Irish Free State 3.1 per cent are unemployed, according to a recent statement in the Dail by Mr. Sean Lemass, Minister for Industry and Commerce. This represents approximately 90,000 jobless in a population of 2,971,000. It compares with 3.7 per cent unemployed in Britain and about 6 per cent in Northern Ireland, according to Mr. Lemass.

Dainty Dinner Snack of 1839 Has Six Boiled Meats on Menu

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—How many potatoes have been peeled, how many dishes scoured, how many heavy damask tablecloths and napkins ironed dry, how many knives and forks and spoons polished to a superlative brightness to serve the countless meals in New York City which are chronicled in the exhibition opening tomorrow at the Museum of the City of New York

The glass cases enclose fragile old china, gleaming silver, a delft blue and white Dutch demask cloth of 1775, goblets, bills for lodging and meals in hotels at the rate of $1.60 a day, and many old menus and cookbooks. These are the results, so to speak. They show the grace and courtliness of olden times or the hearty meals which seem so amusing today. But there is nothing which tells the behind-the-scenes picture of the hardworked cooks or the page boys, of the deft fingers of pastry-makers or the reddened hands of the dish-washers.

Menu for Ladies

There is a menu for the "ladies ordinary" of the Astor House on Aug. 1, 1839, setting forth that in the separate room for women guests there was a dainty dinner snack that day of mock turtle soup, boiled salmon with anchovy sauce, a choice among six kinds of boiled meat to be followed by one from a number of "French dishes," all listed in French, while the rest of the menu is printed in English. The "French" viands include "maccaroni au gratin," duck, five or six kinds of veal dishes, and goose, to be topped off by blueberry pie, apple pie, lemon pudding or charlotte russe, with a final serving of fruit to fill in the chinks. The menu announced that on the following day dinner will be served at "4¼ o'clock," which will be the hour for the future.

There is a Christmas Day menu from the Clinton House in 1840, on which mock turtle soup and fish were followed by a choice between corn beef, boiled mutton, turkey, wild duck and other meats, with a game course including partridge and quail, and then puddings, pastry and dessert. The same heavy eating was the order for the summer, since the "festival of American independence," the forty-ninth anniversary in 1825 celebrated by the Honorable the Corporation of New York, began with green turtle soup, a choice between sheep heads, aldermen in chains, eel pie and bubble and squeak. And then, if one still had a turtle appetite there were green turtle steaks. Gallipagos turtles in ragout or stew, snapping turtles and other meats, with woodcock, partridge and wild pigeon in the game course and the desserts including such puddings as "plumb, maccaroni, marrow and lemon," or "syllabubs or confectionary," and a final course among which were listed fruit, ices, olives and anchovy toast.

Two-Tined Forks

Among the features of the display is an alcove dining room of the years 1780 to 1790, with a damask cloth set with Lowestoft and the silver two-tined forks of the period. The chairs are Sheraton and the paintings on the walls include two by Gilbert Stuart, one of Margaret Beekman Livingston, and the other of her son, Robert R. Livingston, who administered the presidential oath to George Washington on April 30, 1789.

The stage in the exhibition hall is set to represent Niblo's Garden, according to a lithograph done about 1845. Against a painted background are tables at which are figures in the costumes of the period. There are a number of paintings, prints, photographs and drawings on the walls of the hall depicting famous dining rooms or important banquets.

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Above Shell design bon bon dish measuring six inches in diameter, an exceptional value priced at $10.

Left Particularly graceful vase in a fluted pattern, 12½ inches in height, weighted. The price $35.

Right Entree dish in a George III design with a gadroon border, measuring 14 inches in diameter. Priced $110.

Left Hand-wrought pitcher done in the new American style of design, capacity of 4½ pints. It is priced at $225.

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Plea to Safeguard Court Draws Cheers From D.A.R.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—A plea for protection of the Supreme Court against proposed change was received with enthusiastic applause by Daughters of the American Revolution at the opening session of their 46th Continental Congress here last night.

Criticism of President Roosevelt's plan to enlarge the court was voiced, not by the D. A. R. itself, but by the president general of its "brother" organization, the Sons of the American Revolution.

"We are here because our forefathers fought, bled and died to give us a healthy Constitution with which to sustain us to a hale and hearty old age," declared Messmore Kendall, S. A. R. chief. "They gave us hands," he added, "to do any work we choose to perform, without dictation from any superior agency and without regimentation; tongues to proclaim to the world the blessings of liberty guaranteed to us by the Bill of Rights, and with which to plead before an independent court for protection of those rights from all aggressors and usurpers; hearts to sustain our unfaltering determination to keep our Constitution healthy."

Continuing his metaphor, Mr. Kendall held that the "grafting of six unneeded members will not help us to walk better, but instead will cause us to lose our balance."

Youth Program Stressed

In both her presidential address and her annual report, Mrs. William A. Becker, D. A. R. president general, steered clear of the controversial court issue. She laid stress on the work D. A. R. chapters are doing for youth.

Hundreds of young people are being given opportunity to continue their education and find their place in the world through guidance and friendship of D. A. R. chapters, she reported. She urged the formation of junior groups within chapters and on college campuses.

"To me," Mrs. Becker said, "there is nothing that surpasses in importance the training we give to youth." She told the women, "We do not belong to the past, but the past belongs to us, with all its treasures, all its lessons, all its gifts, these are ours to use and ours to pass on to those who follow us, more valuable than when we received them because we have lived."

The colorful opening ceremony, including a parade of officers and pages and the unfurling of a huge American flag from the ceiling of Constitution Hall, was witnessed by approximately 5000 members of the D. A. R. from all parts of the country, as well as by specially-invited government officials and members of the diplomatic corps. The recently-adopted custom of holding the first session at night instead of morning has added to the brilliance of the spectacle.

Rainbow of Color

Led by Mrs. Backer in a crystal-encrusted pink gown and bearing an eight-orchid bouquet, the state officers formed a rainbow of color flanked on each side by young women pages in white, each carrying the flags of the 48 States.

William Tyler Page, author of the American's Creed, led the assembly in its recitation for the eighteenth consecutive time.

Greetings from other nations were voiced by Sir Ronald Lindsay, British ambassador, and M. Georges Bonnet, ambassador from France.

The United States is willing to cooperate in any concerted effort to obtain the reduction and limitation of military and naval armaments, Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, told the Congress.

He warned that "unless the existing rearmament race is halted, the entire world will experience an economic collapse utterly destructive of the civilization we have set up."

National Defense Stressed

At their annual national defense meeting yesterday afternoon, the daughters were warned by Dr. Thomas Healy, dean of the Foreign Service School of Georgetown University, that "even with the most cleverly constructed wings of peace, we should not attempt to fly too high." He told them: "Don't try to get too close to the sun or you'll wreck the whole machinery."

Dr. Healy was gratified that the United States "has learned to stay away from impractical peace plans that are likely to do more harm than good."

Despite Dr. Healy's statement that "Russia is becoming more and more capitalistic every day," Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, national defense chairman of the D. A. R., warned the meeting that "Stalin is only trying to put up a respectable front." She expressed a feeling that the Communists would try to work through the Farmer-Labor party in the United States. "If we're asleep they'll put it over," she warned.

When the Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's Cause and Cure of War Conference was mentioned, Mrs. Sisson expressed the hope that this peace group would continue its "conservative" course. "Then we clubwomen will be glad to see the General Federation of Women's Clubs stay in," she said. "Otherwise we shall continue our work to get the federation out."

No Speed Limit for This

Sovfotos

Russian Model of an Aerosled
More Thrilling but Less Romantic Than a Sleigh

Three students in the tenth grade of the Middle School in Yaroslavl, a city to the northeast of Moscow, constructed this flier of the snow.

The power-driven propeller pushes the craft at high speed. The runner at the side helps in keeping the sled from skidding when it rounds curves.

The school teacher who supervised the work of the students is watching the preliminaries to the takeoff.

Publishers Find Critics Actuated By Selfishness

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Jerome D. Barnum, publisher of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard, told the American Newspaper Publishers' Association today criticism of the press frequently "comes from sources that do not want full and free discussion."

President of the association, Mr. Barnum addressed publishers of newspapers with less than 50,000 circulation, whose meeting started the four-day jubilee session of the publishers' association.

"Criticism of the press, particularly in the past year," Mr. Barnum said, "may be attributed to the aggressive policy of large city papers as well as the small city papers, in presenting all sides of great public questions despite pressure politics and powerful and organized propaganda from many sources.

"It comes from advocates who willingly would subvert freedom of the press and freedom of speech to their own special pleadings."

Mr. Barnum added that regardless of the difference of opinion on the editorial positions of individual newspapers, "we know that criticism of 'all newspapers collectively' is often unfair and unwarranted.

"The proof is the record of daily performance by 2000 daily newspapers in the United States serving the public with informative news on current events and questions on every subject of national interest."

John L. Stewart, publisher of the Washington (Penna.) Observer, chairman of the small-cities division, told his fellow publishers that "there is no doubt that the publisher of a newspaper in a small community has a more difficult task before him than ever before.

Mr. Stewart said the foundation stone of a successful newspaper "is reader confidence."

Improvement of the typographical appearance and general makeup of small-city papers was urged by W. S. Kellogg, of the Glendale (Calif.) News-Press.

He suggested a larger body type, shorter headline banks, the elimination of column rules leaving white space between columns and modernization of make-up as ways of obtaining "improved readability and increased attractiveness."

"The growing importance of pictures in the news" was discussed at length by W. D. Mansfield of the McKeesport (Penna.) News, who stressed the importance of local pictures in "your home-town newspaper."

He said extensive use of local pictures would result in increased reader interest, larger circulation and at the same time help the standing of the paper with advertisers.

D. A. R. to Present Flag To Historic N. Y. Mansion

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The flag which flew above the Capitol Monday, Patriots' Day, will be presented next month to the Conference House on Staten Island, N. Y., where representatives of George Washington defied British demands to surrender one September day, 1776.

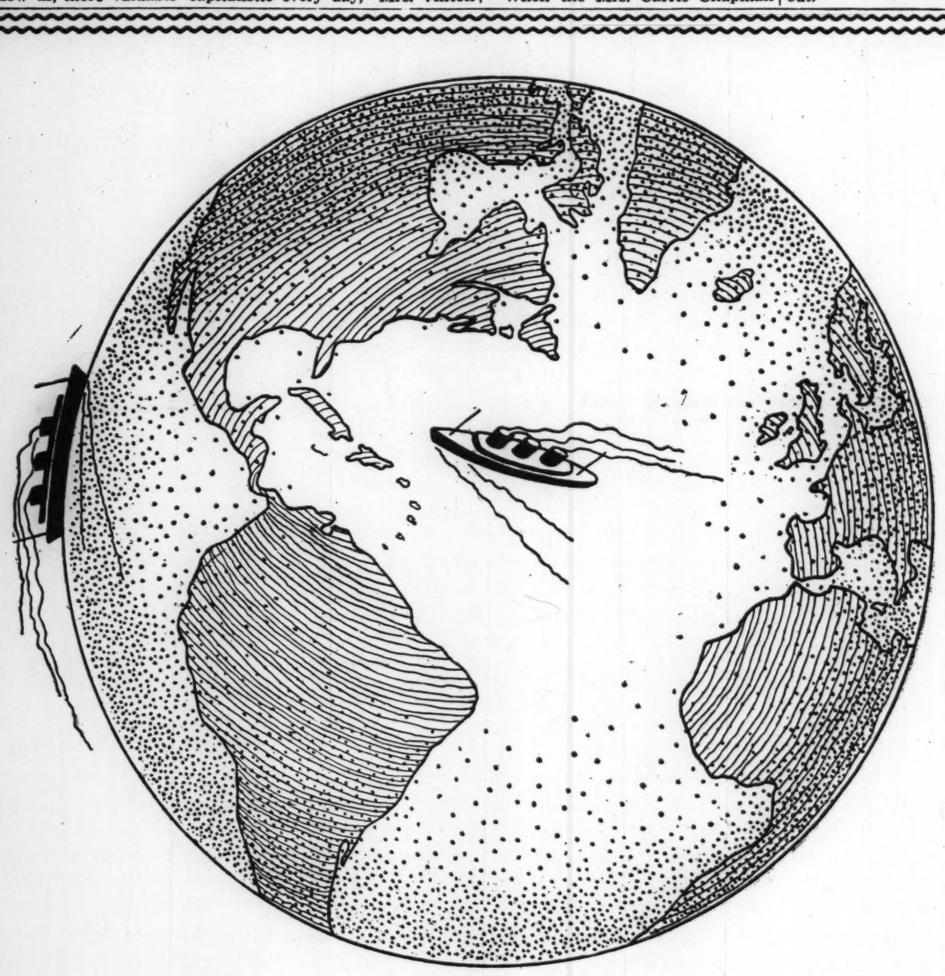
The house, built in 1678, was the scene of the historic conference between the British commander, General Howe, and Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Edward Rutledge and others representing General Washington.

Although the colonists had just recently suffered defeat on Long Island, Washington's emissaries crossed the water from New Jersey to Staten Island to tell Howe there would be no surrender.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have restored one of the principal rooms of the house, where the meeting was held.

Farley at Dedication

POTTSVILLE, Penna., April 20 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley, speaking today at the dedication of the new $268,000 federal building here, pictured the future of the United States as "even better than its glorious past."



Planning a Cruise?

A cruise to foreign scenes and climes can be one of your most enjoyable experiences. If you are planning a cruise this spring, you will find the Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor very helpful. Whether you wish to sail around a continent, an archipelago, or around the world, there is guidance in the announcements of steamship lines in the Monitor.

Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising is a special feature of the Tuesday and Friday issues of The Christian Science Monitor, while much similar advertising appears also in the issues of other days.

Text of President's Budget Message

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's relief message to Congress today:

To the Congress of the United States:

In my budget message of Jan. 5, 1937, I said that I would transmit at a later date an estimate of appropriation for work relief for the fiscal year 1938. In connection with this estimate it is desirable to review our present fiscal situation.

Budget estimates made last December indicated a net deficit for the current fiscal year of $2,248,000,000. They also indicated a net surplus for the fiscal year 1938 of $1,537,000,000, exclusive of any provision for a work relief appropriation.

On the basis of these estimates, therefore, an appropriation for work relief for the fiscal year 1938 of any sum less than $1,537,000,000 would have left at the end of that year a budget in balance.

Since then, however, new factors have so altered the fiscal situation as to make it necessary to present revised estimates of receipts and expenditures. There is attached to this message a statement showing the present estimates for the fiscal years 1937 and 1938, as compared with the estimates in my budget message. A glance at this statement will show that the principal factor is the decline in tax receipts below our previous expectations.

Fiscal Year 1937

The analysis of returns received in March, 1937, under the new tax law indicates that income taxes will produce $267,200,000 less than the former estimate for the fiscal year 1937. The receipts for the first nine months of this fiscal year indicate that other revenues will be $337,000,000 less than the estimate, which is due in large part to the obstruction of collections by numerous lawsuits against the Government.

In view of the reduction in revenue it became apparent that every effort should be made to offset this loss as far as possible by a reduction in expenditures. To this end I have directed the heads of various government activities to make a careful examination of their expenditure requirements for the last three months of the present fiscal year with a view to making substantial savings by eliminating or deferring all expenditures not absolutely necessary during this period, the money so saved to revert to the Treasury. Information thus far available indicates that the 1937 expenditures will probably be $295,000,000 below the estimate of last January.

The amount of the net deficit for the fiscal year 1937 is therefore estimated at $2,557,000,000, an increase of $309,000,000 over the January estimate.

Fiscal Year 1938

For the fiscal year 1938 it is now believed that receipts will be $387,600,000 less than was anticipated last January, the reduction of $410,000,000 in the estimate of income taxes being slightly offset by increases in other receipts.

Pending the enactment of the 1938 appropriation bills it has been impossible to make any material revision of the estimates of expenditures for that fiscal year, other than for recovery and relief.

The revised estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1938 as here presented indicate an estimated net deficit of $418,000,000. There is included in the estimates of expenditures the $1,500,000,000 for work relief hereinafter recommended.

I propose to use every means at my command to eliminate this deficit during the coming fiscal year. I expect to accomplish this by taking definite action at the beginning of the next fiscal year (1) to withhold from apportionment for expenditure, in so far as possible with due regard to proper functioning of the executive departments and agencies, a substantial percentage of the funds available for that year, and (2) to increase the receipts of the Treasury through the liquidation of assets of certain of the emergency agencies.

I regard it as extremely important that we should achieve a balance of actual income and outgo for the fiscal year 1938, and I appeal to you to join me in a determined effort to bring about that result.

What I have said is predicated on two highly important conditions. The first is the extension of existing taxes which expire this year. The second is the maintenance of appropriations made at this session within the total of the budget estimate. An increase in appropriations would, of course, nullify our efforts to prevent a deficit in 1938.

And while I recognize many opportunities to improve social and economic conditions through federal action, I am convinced that the success of our whole program and the permanent security of our people demand that we adjust all expenditures within the limits of my budget estimate.

Future Fiscal Policy

I emphasize here what I said last January with respect to our future fiscal policy:

Expenditures must be planned with a view to the national needs; and no expansion of government activities should be authorized unless the necessity for such expansion has been definitely determined and funds are available to defray the cost. In other words, if new legislation imposes any substantial increase in expenditures either in the expansion of existing or the creation of new activities, it becomes a matter of sound policy simultaneously to provide new revenue sufficient to meet the additional cost.

Bills being pressed for enactment during the present session would commit the Government to early expenditures of more than $5,000,000,000. About $3,000,000,000 of these works, even though there are existing authorizations of almost $2,000,000,000 for this purpose. In the budget for the past three years I have set up a program for general public works and have often said that such a program should be kept within the limit of $500,000,000 a year. An annual program of this size should meet normal needs for highway, flood control, rivers and harbors, reclamation, federal buildings, and other public works.

I recognize the need for flood prevention and control, but it should be realized that to finance such large immediate expenditures as are contemplated by the majority of the flood control bills now pending in the Congress would impose an unjustifiable burden upon the federal Treasury.

Bills involving additional authorizations of more than $500,000,000 for highways have been introduced despite the fact that expenditures for this purpose during the last four years have exceeded $1,000,000,000 and that there are existing authorizations for expenditures during the next two years of nearly $450,000,000.

The maintenance of a sound fiscal policy requires the careful planning of authorizations as well as appropriations. It is impossible to maintain the proper balance between revenues and expenditures unless restraint is exercised with respect to authorizations and appropriations. It is a matter of concern to you and to me who are working for a balanced budget that so many special groups exert the strongest pressure to bring about increases in government expenditures.

They pay little attention to the fact that the budget, as submitted, represents a co-ordinated fiscal program and that material departures therefrom destroy the whole purpose of the program. If we are to avoid a continuation of deficits, we must resist these importunities or provide the necessary revenues to meet the increasing costs.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the principal danger to modern civilization lies in those nations which largely because of an armament race are headed directly toward bankruptcy. In proportion to national budgets the United States is spending a far smaller proportion of government income for armaments than the nations to which I refer. It behooves us, therefore, to continue our efforts to make both ends of our economy meet.

Survey of Tax Structure

It has become apparent that there is an immediate need for a careful survey of the present tax structure. The Treasury will be prepared by November, next, to present to the Appropriate Committees of the Congress information as to such loopholes as may exist in the present revenue laws, and suggestions for such new or additional taxes as may be necessary to meet deficiencies, if any, in the revenue-producing power of the present levies. This will permit these committees to study such information and suggestions for the purpose of proposing early in the next session of the Congress legislation necessary to remedy defects in the present tax laws.

Work Relief

I recommend that an appropriation of $1,500,000,000 be provided for work relief for the fiscal year 1938, and that it be made available early in June so that its expenditure can be properly planned prior to July first.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

President's Budget Table

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 20

President Roosevelt transmitted the following table to Congress today in connection with his request for a $1,500,000,000 work relief appropriation:

Revised estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1937 and 1938 as compared with estimates included in the 1938 budget for these years.

General and Special Accounts	Revised Estimates Fiscal Year 1938	Estimated in 1938 Budget Fiscal Yr. 1938
I. Receipts:		
Internal revenue	$6,243,000,000	$6,648,432,000
Customs	463,000,000	463,000,000
Miscellaneous receipts	200,000,000	182,175,197
Total receipts	$6,906,000,000	$7,293,607,197
II. Expenditures:		
1. Legislative, judicial and executive	41,000,000	41,344,300
2. Civil dept's and agencies	712,000,000	708,392,178
3. General public works program	440,000,000	451,108,963
4. National defense	953,000,000	980,763,000
5. Veterans' pensions & benefits	570,000,000	577,524,000
Adj. compensation payments	.....	.....
6. Agricultural adjust. program	524,000,000	482,400,000
7. Civilian Conservation Corps	350,000,000	(1)
8. Social security	286,000,000	295,974,000
Old-age reserve account	540,000,000	540,000,000
9. Interest on public debt	860,000,000	860,000,000
10. Refunds	53,000,000	52,946,900
11. Recovery and relief	1,820,000,000 (2)	316,030,913
12. Supplemental items	175,000,000	450,000,000
Total expenditures (exclusive of debt retirement)	$7,324,000,000	$5,756,484,254
III. Net Deficit		
(D) or net surplus (S)	(D)2,557,000,000	(D)2,248,128,774

1. Funds for continuation of the civilian conservation corps are included under "Supplemental Items."

2. To be increased by any amount appropriated by Congress for recovery and relief for the fiscal year 1938. As indicated in the message, it is hoped the amount will not exceed $1,537,123,000.

Revised estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1937 and 1938 as compared with estimates included in the 1938 budget for these years.

General and Special Accounts	Revised Estimates Fiscal Year 1937	Estimated in 1938 Budget Fiscal Year 1937
I. Receipts:		
Internal revenue	$4,549,000,000	$5,189,020,000
Customs	465,000,000	446,800,000
Miscellaneous receipts	210,000,000	192,330,719
Total receipts	$5,224,000,000	$5,828,150,719
II. Expenditures:		
1. Legislative, judicial and executive	$40,000,000	$41,390,550
2. Civil departments and agencies	650,000,000	649,538,698
3. General public works program.	300,000,000	318,590,000
4. National defense	840,000,000	887,881,080
5. Veterans' pensions and benefits	570,000,000	580,771,465
Adjusted compensation payments	559,000,000	563,500,000
6. Agricultural adjustment program	518,000,000	467,610,000
7. Civilian Conservation Corps	379,000,000	368,000,000
8. Social security	186,000,000	174,637,500
Old-age reserve account	225,000,000	225,000,000
9. Interest on the public debt	840,000,000	835,000,000
10. Refunds	44,000,000	48,203,100
11. Recovery and relief	2,630,000,000	2,166,157,100
12. Supplemental items	.....	750,000,000
Total expenditures (exclusive of debt retirement)	$7,781,000,000	$8,076,279,493

(1) Funds for continuation of the civilian conservation corps are included under "supplemental items."

(2) To be increased by any amount appropriated by Congress for recovery and relief for the fiscal year 1938. As indicated in the message it is hoped the amount will not exceed $1,537,123,000.

III. Net Deficit		
(D) or net surplus (S)	(D)418,000,000	(S)1,537,122,943

Fifth Ave. to Lose Old 'Brick Church'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—The Brick Presbyterian Church, one of the landmarks of mid-town Fifth Avenue, is to be demolished and a commercial building erected on the site. The church is 169 years old and the edifice in which it has held services has stood at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street for 79 years.

Decision to sell the plot on which the church edifice stands was voted at a meeting of the congregation last night, when it was decided to move to Park Avenue and Ninety-first Street, where it will erect a new church edifice, which also will be constructed of red brick. It was estimated that the new building, with the site, would cost about $822,500.

The General Realty and Utility Corporation is the purchaser of the old site, for which it paid $1,400,000.

Senate Hearing

(Continued from Page 1)

a Negro, was seriously beaten by Ben Upthank and other sheriffs and run out of town.

4. Taking the stand, Mr. Lawson, general manager of the mine, testified his company store makes 18-21 per cent profit; that there is running water in 30 of the 225 company houses; that company redeems scrip at 85 per cent of face value, when it is not used at the company store or commissariat. Conditions in each of these respects in his mine were better than in other mines in the area.

5. Mr. Lawson said the company-owned jail is used only to put people in "who break the law"; and testified that his workers had voted almost unanimously against the union, after they were marshaled into the company-owned theater and asked to vote on the matter by "secret ballot," on which they signed their individual names.

In the testimony today, as in previous hearings, the names of three deputy sheriffs were featured, Ben Upthank, George Lee and Frank White as leaders and participants of the reign of terror in the rich non-union coal county. Previous evidence shows Upthank is an employee of the Harlan Coal Operators Association, but the La Follette committee has not been able to locate him.

Czechoslovakian Exports Share in Rise of World Trade

Reduction in taxes and cheaper loans advocated in business circles to encourage extension of sales to other nations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE — Czechoslovakia has benefited from the improved conditions in world trade generally, as is clearly indicated in the economic reports published during the past few months.

The international improvement, it is generally agreed, has been due to increased prices for raw materials, to the new armaments boom and to currency devaluation. Czechoslovakia has profited considerably from the last two factors.

Much is undoubtedly due to armament orders, seeing that it is established that the improvement was first noted last summer, that is, before the second devaluation of the Czechoslovak crown. In December, 1936, production figures were 94 per cent of those for the boom year, 1929, and about 105 per cent of those in pre-war days.

Germany the Best Customer

This republic is more or less equally divided as between agriculture and industry, but its place as a great exporter is mainly due to its manufactures which are about 70 per cent of its total exports in value.

Germany still occupies first place as importer from Czechoslovakia, and the United States, in 1936, replaced Austria for the second place, with England a good third. Of marked significance, because part of a deliberate policy, has been the improvement in trade with the sterling bloc countries, which still continues.

Unemployment stood at 45 per 1000 for the whole republic at the end of February, 1937. In the German-speaking districts it was 77 per 1000, a scompared with 37 per 1000 in the Czech districts. At the same time, it is of interest to note that since November, 1936, there has been a greater proportionate réduction in unemployment in the German-speaking districts than in the Czech.

Closed Factories Reopened

A typical example of this improvement is to be found in Asch, one of the most badly-hit places throughout the whole Sudetic German area. Of a population of 40,000 in February, 1936, 4900 were in receipt of state aid; at the end of February, 1937, this number was reduced to 2708, and many textile, glass and other firms in this area which had been closed for years, are now reopening their factories.

Two things are essential for increased prosperity in Czechoslovakia —improved export trade and increased purchasing power at home. To encourage exports, it is advocated in business circles that there should be a reduction in taxation and that industry should be granted cheaper long-term credits, in order to rid itself of much present indebtedness to the banks.

Increased purchasing power implies higher wages which, in turn, would react unfavorably upon export prices, so that the only improvement would appear to come through even greater industrialization—more and better machines.

Rise in Buying Power

The consumption capacity of Czechoslovakia, according to a leading economist expert, is today about 50 per cent that of Germany or France, about 33 per cent of England's and only 25 per cent of the United States.

In order to reach the west European level of consumption, production would have to be increased 300 per cent, as occurred in the years 1890 to 1913 in this part of the continent, and in Japan, since 1918. This great difference is particularly due to the low economic standards still existing in Slovakia and Ruthenia.

These provinces, predominantly agricultural, have started on the way to higher conditions and as their purchasing power increases, the demand for agricultural machinery and for greater standards of comfort must react favorably upon industry in Bohemia and Moravia.

Centropress, Prague — Václavské Namesti, Leading Square in Prague, the Capital, Is One of the Finest Centers in Europe

Society Declared Solving Issue Of Delinquent Girl

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—Society is more often the delinquent than the girl who requires institutional care, the Girls Service League stated in its annual report made public here yesterday. But society is catching up on its social lag, Mrs. Maude Miner Hadden, president of the league, pointed out in a foreword in which she looked back over 30 years of protective care, training, guidance, understanding and character building aid extended by the organization.

In 1908 the public almost universally labeled the girl "delinquent" or "incorrigible," Mrs. Hadden pointed out, whereas today it is the home, the neighborhood, lack of employment or recreation, in fact society itself, which is regarded as the chief culprit.

This year 1652 girls between the ages of 16 and 21 have been helped with a total of 5578 interviews. Of these 227 had intensive case care, and 76 girls on small wages or attending school with scholarship aid made their home at the club residence paying $7 a week each.

Leisure time activities for the residents of other protégés of the club include courses in handicraft, social and interpretive dancing, music, dramatics, discussion groups, sewing and dress designing, Parties, lectures and musicales are part of the program.

The eight-week training course to fit girls for positions as household assistants or in institutions was taken by 208 girls, and 100 girls spent vacations totaling 3290 days at Hillcrest Camp near Salisbury, Conn., where they both rested and played and raised enough vegetables for the camp use during the entire season.

The camp offers a course in recreational leadership which includes conducting activities at the Canaan playground one day each week. The league also co-operates with other groups in a training program for social workers.

Minor Parties Hit In New Vote Bill In New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20—Another election bill to lessen the opportunities of minor parties to project candidates in New York was on its way through the Legislature today to join the portfolio of four bills now awaiting the governor's signature or veto.

While the other four are seen as a device of major party politicians to put a drastic curb on the efforts of New York City independents to perpetuate nonpartisan government there in the forthcoming mayoralty campaign, the fifth measure, which the Senate approved by a vote of 38 to 11 last night, is of state-wide import. This would make 3 per cent of the total vote cast for governor in the last election requisite for a place on the state ballot, or a minimum of about 175,000 votes, far in excess of the quota which usually accrues to the Communist, Socialist, Prohibition and other minority groups.

Debate on the bill featured the argument that the poll requirement would make it difficult for independent or third parties either to get on or stay on the ballot, and was destructive of the "American principle" of representation.

Senator Philip M. Kleinfeld, New York City Democrat and sponsor of the bill, defended it on the ground that, with 6 per cent the stipulation for state ticket place in 26 commonwealths of the Union, the proposed provision was not excessive. Moreover, he said, it was time to consider the cost to the state of assigning a line on the ballot to designations hopelessly in the minority.

G-Men Raise Fund

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Federal agents, saddened by the passing April 18 at Topeka, Kan., of Special Agent Wimberly W. Baker, raised a fund of $7156 today which they said would be sent to H. H. Baker of Yuma, Ariz., the slain officer's father.

Baker was shot in a gun battle Friday at the Topeka Post Office, where two New York gunmen tried to shoot their way out of a trap. The Bureau of Investigation arranged for murder warrants for the pair, Alfred Power and Robert Suhay, who were paroled convicts accused of a bank robbery at Katonah, N. Y.

Variety of Arts Contribute To Famous Bohemian Glass

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—The Bohemian glass industry has given very definite indications of improved trade during the first quarter of this year, according to reliable business reports.

This is a welcome announcement from an industry which was badly hit during the world's trade slump and one which plays an important role in the general economic structure of Czechoslovakia. In 1926, for example, this country was the world's third largest exporter of glass, to a value of more than $35,500,000. Every kind of glass from the ordinary bottle to the finest cut crystal, or from window glass to Gablonz ware, is manufactured here.

From time immemorial, glass-making has been associated with Bohemia. The industry, which was for generations, and in some branches still is, a home industry, is centered mainly in the frontier districts—in the Giant Mountains (Riesengebirge), the Jizera Mountains and in South Bohemia and the Bohemian Forest.

Flint and Potash Available

The dense woodlands of these regions yielded the necessary supplies of flint and potash. As early as the fourteenth century, in the Giant Mountains, from Hirschberg via Warmbrunn to Schreiberhau, important glass-making and glass-cutting works were to be found, and through the Harrachov works at Neuwelt (Novy Svet) these were linked up with other centers on the opposite side of the mountains.

In the Bohemian Forest district, glass-making was centered round Vimperk. That the glassmakers had reached a high standard in their art is proved by the many examples of stained-glass windows to be found in the churches of many small Bohemian villages dating back to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The centers of the glass-making trade are today in the same frontier districts where they have been for centuries. The manufacture and ornamentation of hollow glass remains the same, in general outlines, except for changes due to modern mechanical means and to the use of coal.

Decorated glasses and cups are finished off by skilled refiners, most of whom still work in small workshops or in their own homes. The work is distributed among many hands, so that the finished product has to be treated by the cutter, polisher, engraver, painter and gilder.

Some idea of the developments and remarkable productions in Bohemian glass may be obtained from a visit to the special exhibition in the Industrial Art Museum in Prague.

Codifiers Con America's Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—Somebody is always codifying international law. In an austere study somewhere, behind book-lined walls, lost in intricate discussions, may be found eminent and learned lawyers, deep in this impressive if mystifying codification process.

Precisely what contribution this codification business makes to peace is difficult to explain, but international lawyers set great store by it. They hope, it seems, to draft a body of rules which one day the nations will come to accept and observe. It is a long, slow task, unconnected with the great waves of political or economic prejudice and emotion and as yet unreconciled national aspirations which seem to dominate international relations.

For the past fortnight, then, a particularly learned committee has been busily and unobservedly codifying inter-American law right here in Washington, at the Pan American Union. No international lawyers are more expert at codification than inter-American lawyers, who are well known at Washington, at Geneva, and at The Hague as subtle and luminous interpreters of the nuances of the subject.

The committee ended its labors today with the signing of a final act setting forth its conclusions. They decide, apparently, that it is time to begin to get ready to codify. The almost incredible intricacy of the process is shown in the following quotations:

"The committee considers that the time is now opportune to conclude a Pan-American treaty which will consolidate and integrate the rules for the codification of international law in the Americas established by the various Pan-American conferences.

"For this purpose, it recommends that the national commissions of codification, provided for in a resolution of the seventh international conference of American states, held at Montevideo in 1933, undertake the study and preparation of such a treaty, for eventual consideration by the governments at one of the conferences. In the interval, while the treaty is being elaborated and ratified by all the republics of the Continent, the procedure of codification established by the Montevideo conference and by the peace conference of Buenos Aires, is to govern."

Then the committee describes this involved process:

"Under the present system, the subjects considered ready for codification go through the following consecutive stages of study and investigation: The national commissions study the matters considered susceptible of codification; from the national commissions the topics go to the press permanent commissions of codification located, respectively, at Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Havana; the committee of experts then receives the projects and submits its recommendations to the governments; from the governments the drafts pass to the International Commission of American Jurists, which has been in existence since 1906. The final stage is the consideration of the draft projects by one of the international conferences of American states."

And then, some observers ask, where are you? "The project has to be approved, ratified—a big job in itself—and lived up to by national governments."

The American member of the committee is Prof. Edwin M. Borchard of Yale University, an eminent authority on international law, and the Latin-American experts were Afranio de Mello Franco, chairman, Victor M. Maurtua, Alberto Cruchaga Ossa and Luis Anderson Morua.

McGill Sets Degree Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws will be given to many notable persons at the annual spring convocation here of McGill University, May 27. Among those who will receive this degree are Sir Joshia Stamp, British economist and railway executive; Newton Wesley Howell, Chief Justice of Ontario; A. R. Carman, editor-in-chief of the Montreal Daily Star; and Mrs. Walter Vaughan, retiring warden of Royal Victoria College.

Czechoslovakians In Other Lands Set at 2,250,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—The annual conference of Czechoslovaks abroad which recently closed in Prague revealed the fact that there are about 2,250,000 former citizens of the area now this republic living abroad.

The greater number of these, about 1,400,000, are to be found in the United States. The number of Slovaks is slightly higher than of the Czechs, and Chicago, with a total of about 120,000 Czechoslovaks, heads the list for any city outside of this republic. In Europe (excluding this state) there are about 750,000. These are scattered throughout the various states—Hungary 200,000 (mainly Slovaks), Yugoslavia 150,000 (Slovaks), Austria 100,000, Poland and Roumania each 60,000, and France 50,000 Czechoslovaks.

Such conferences as this one are concerned not with political, but with cultural, interests. Much is done to keep the language of the parents alive through the establishment of Czech schools abroad.

Firm Seedbed for Grasses

Successful seeding of perennial pasture grasses requires the preparation of a fine, firm seedbed.

YMCA Provides Tolerant Refuge For Nationalities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—Much has been heard in recent months concerning the new efforts to establish better understanding between the various nationalities in Czechoslovakia.

The announcement by Premier Milan Hodža of concessions to the minorities in the form of greater participation in the state services and in the use of their own language in official communications, has been described as one of the most important developments in the past 18 years in this republic.

Significant work in establishing a genuine understanding among all sections of the population is being done by a number of religious and cultural institutions.

Founded on American Lines

Among such institutions, the Y. M. C. A. justly deserves a high place. It owes its origin both as regards inspiration and financial help to the United States. It is established on American lines and Brackett Lewis, an American, is at the head of the organization in Prague, at the present time.

Scattered throughout the country are 12 city branches, nine of which have their own buildings, 18 high school clubs in towns where no Y. M. C. A. exists as yet, nine camps with permanent cottage equipment, and student Y. M. C. A. branches in both Prague and Brno (Brunn).

Since the fundamental aim of this institution is to establish better understanding between the various nationalities, they are well represented on the various committees. Included among their number are 71 Czechs, 16 Slovaks, 24 Germans, 7 Magyars and 4 Jews. The same general participation of the various nationalities also extends to the various camps and courses organized throughout the year.

Achievement of Tolerance

Educational and recreational courses of all kinds are organized, so that in the lecture hall, in the gymnasium or on the sports field the basis of tolerance for the other man's point of view is established.

In addition to the Capital, there are Y. M. C. A. branches in Liberec (Reichenberg), Bratislava (Pressburg), Banská Bystrica and Lučenec (Loconc).

All of these places are important centers, where the presence of different nationalities, Czech and German or Slovak and Hungarian, supply plenty of opportunity for reconciliation work. Tact and fine sensibilities as well as linguistic and social abilities are required.

That the authorities are alive to the institution's good work may be gathered from the appreciation given by President Beneš to officers of the central committee: "The contribution of the Y. M. C. A. to the moral standards of our people, to their intellectual growth, to their faith in our ideals is the greatest contribution it could make in times of stress or of peace. I shall stand by you also in all you do for international relations and understanding which I consider supremely important."

'State-Use' System Awaits Court Ruling on Prison Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—Extension of the "state-use" system of providing employment for prisoners simultaneously with the production of goods and structures needed by public institutions and government, is expected to follow close upon Supreme Court approval of new federal prison labor legislation, E. Stagg Whitin, chairman of the executive council of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, said here today.

"New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia and other states have led the way in creating wholesome employment for their prison inmates, while reducing the taxpayer's burden by helping to make the prisons self-supporting," Mr. Whitin observed.

Other states were mentioned as having lagged behind the course of progress, but under the new laws they will be expected to improve their penal methods.

The backward states have heretofore exploited prison labor by contracting for prison industries, thus bringing about unfair competition with free working men, according to Mr. Whitin, who added that the Hawes-Cooper and Ashurst-Sumners acts recently validated by the United States Supreme Court would discourage such activities in the future. Drafted to control interstate commerce in prison-made goods, the two laws are forcing a change to the state-use system, he said.

"In reorganizing the scope of their prison industries, the states with undeveloped state-use systems are being helped by organizations that seek to train the prisoner under the guidance of industrial experts, so that he may take his place in an orderly society," Mr. Whitin continued. "In many cases, this will mean that prisoners lose the status of convict slaves and become wards of the state."

New York State is one of the most progressive insofar as prison industries are concerned, according to Mr. Whitin. He noted that about $10,000,000 worth of goods are produced by the prisoners annually, and he added that valuable work on highways and in reforestation is done.

Discussing problems of the state-use system, Mr. Whitin held that the distribution of prison-made goods had sometimes proved difficult. In New York State, he said, the available market was only one-seventh supplied by the prison factories. He explained that New Jersey had been especially successful in administering the state-use system. An experienced business man was placed in charge of the program there.

"Studied as a whole," he said, "it is the belief of many persons that the employment of prisoners for public purposes, thereby removing the idleness responsible for much trouble in institutions, will be devoted to some of the work done by relief labor during the depression. It is probable that a great deal of the program assumed by the Works Progress Administration could be taken over in time by the prisons with profit to society and to the prisoners."

Mr. Whitin praised the action of President Roosevelt in forming the Government corporation, known as Federal Prison Industries, Inc. He described the textile mill at the federal prison in Atlanta as a model plant, engaged in producing duck for the Army and Navy. He called the footwear factory, also at Leavenworth, Kan., a noteworthy achievement of the federal penal system.

Landon Denounces Kansas Censorship

KANSAS CITY, Kan., April 20 (AP)—A hearing on the elimination from a news film of remarks made by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana, will be held Friday by the Kansas State Board of Review. The hearing was arranged by the Rev. L. M. Birkhead, chairman of the Kansas City (Mo.) branch of the American Civil Liberties Union. Miss Mae Clausen, chairman of the board, said the Senator's remarks against the President's Supreme Court plan were eliminated last week because they were "partisan and biased."

Alfred M. Landon, former Governor of Kansas, said at Topeka last night that "this is the first time in the history of the State that an official board has dared to tell the people of Kansas what they might hear," and suggested that Gov. Walter A. Huxman, his Democratic successor, "act promptly to maintain the high traditions of Kansas for freedom of speech."

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WHEN the umpire walks back of the plate and roars "Play Ball!", Spring is here to stay. Thousands of fans have waited for this thrilling moment . . . to see white base-lines against green grass . . . to hear the sharp crack of a three-bagger . . . to join their cheers with the crowd in this great American sport. From baseball, Americans have borrowed the phrase, "Play Ball," as a synonym for fair-and-square, above-board dealings.

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These advertisements are your guide to reputable merchandise. Merchants and manufacturers who stand back of these advertisements are unwilling to risk their reputations by extravagant claims for inferior products. They are "up to bat" every day. They cannot afford to "strike out" on your good-will. That is why the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor will save you time and money.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

A Corner of England

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

When Jascha Heifetz visited us the other day he is reported to have said: "In England, which I have visited regularly for 17 years, there is every sign of a steady decline in interest in music. In the United States concerts are packed by young people; in England only the older generation attends concerts. In London, the greatest city in the world, there is not even a good concert hall."

On the other hand Sir Thomas Beecham—who, in musical matters, never risks spoiling his fellow-countrymen by sparing the rod—has been telling the London Critics' Circle that "in all his experience he could not recall a time when the signs and portents were better or more healthy. While we had not an opera house in every big town, we had 4700 choral societies making their own music, which is more than the whole of Europe put together." He also made a comparison, in this respect, between England and the United States. But however instructive such comparisons may be, one is more concerned here with the clash of opinion on the present state of music in England.

* * *

Presumably our visitor's view was based on his experience of the audiences which attend violin recitals—in other words those who listen to music; while Sir Thomas seems to have drawn his conclusion from the activity of those who are "making their own music" by singing in choral societies. Incidentally, many of these societies include amateur orchestras which invite professional co-operation only on "the day of the concert."

It need not be said that there is a world of difference between the mere listener and the music-maker. We all know the old argument that you can eat and enjoy a pudding without being able to make one. But which is the more critical in appreciation, the pudding-maker or the pudding-taster who, if anything is wrong, cannot for the life of him diagnose the lamentable cause? Mr. Heifetz's greatest admirers are his fellow fiddlers, professional and amateur, for they alone can appreciate to the full a technique that operates with an effortless, machine-like efficiency.

But the average English musician would be startled to hear that attendance at violin recitals is a test of interest in music. What music, he would ask? And perhaps it is kinder to leave the question unanswered.

Every moment of actual music-making is a training for listening with the understanding. Old Epictetus, the stoic, summed up the whole matter in his second Discourse:

And are all hearers benefited by what they hear? Or will you find some benefited, and some hurt?

Both.

Then those who hear skilfully are benefited, and those who hear unskilfully, hurt?

Granted.

Is there an art of hearing, then, as well as of speaking?

It seems so.

If you please, consider it thus too. To whom do you think the practice of music belongs?

To a musician.

. . . If, therefore, to speak properly belong to one who is skilful, do not you see, that to hear with benefit belongs likewise to one who is skilful?

* * *

The England of Mr. Heifetz, like that of other visiting virtuosos, probably consists for the most part of its chief concert-halls—the allegation that London is without even one good hall seems odd to the Londoner—its hotels and trains. From the cottage where one is writing can be seen the long, undulating line of the Sussex Downs. Near by is a straggling little village, remote from rail and main road, that existed before the Doomsday Book. The old church dates back to the thirteenth-century. Under its shadow is a tiny hall lighted by oil lamps and there, the other evening, one was invited to hear a rehearsal of the local Women's Choir which is competing for one of the Sussex festivals. There were about 20 women representing every stratum of village life. Largely from their own pockets—the only outside aid is a "jumble sale"—they pay a coach from a distant town to coach them once a week. The interesting thing is that few of these women ever hear any music except that made by themselves. There is the radio, of course—which offers skimmed milk in lieu of full, rich cream. But concerts are out of reach and practically non-existent.

The professional musician is never from his earliest years without a model to admire and imitate. When this little choir sang its Bach, Handel, Schubert and Schumann and its old folk-songs some were decked out in "modern" harmonic garments—the singers had, perforce, to go straight to the music itself. The result was a fresh simplicity—seldom, alas, the hall-mark of the virtuoso—that made old music sound young. Intonation, rhythm and shape were quite good, although the quality of tone was not irreproachable. They have better voices in the North.

One great day soon this little choir and those of 25 or 30 scattered villages and hamlets with odd Sussex names will sing before and with each other, to have their efforts appraised by adjudicators from London. There will be some good listening—"to hear with benefit belongs . . . to one who is skilful."

One stepped out into the sweet, clean air blowing from the Downs with the feeling that Sir Thomas Beecham's interpretation of "the signs and portents" of the time may be right after all.

Grenville, Elizabeth, Ivanhoe

By Harold Hobson

London

What matters about a work of art is its truth. Superficially speaking, the adventures it narrates and the characters it portrays may have not the slightest resemblance to anything or anyone in the reader's experience. But sooner or later, if it is really a work of art, and not a piece of more or less skillful hokum, the reader will stop and say to himself, "How true, how absolutely true, that is!" He will find working itself out in however foreign and unfamiliar a setting some fundamental rule of life that he has discovered to be operative in his own experience. Comparatively rarely does this recognition come over one in a cinema. But it certainly takes place in "Fire Over England," the latest production of London Films, directed by Erich Pommer, and featuring Miss Flora Robson as Queen Elizabeth, Mr. Laurence Olivier as a dashing young soldier and Mr. Leslie Banks as the Earl of Leicester.

Everybody knows that a small English fleet, assisted by such a tempest as has not often visited British shores, annihilated the Spanish Armada in 1588. That date, along with 1066, forms the complete historical equipment with which many British people go out and start their working lives. But what it is difficult at this day to realize, when a sixth part of the world is splashed red on the map, and the Armada is no more than the Giant to England's Jack, is that in the spring of 1588 the Spanish fleet was a terrifying proposition to Elizabeth and her ministers. "Fire Over England" plunges the spectator into a country for which the Armada was still in the future, looming on the horizon, enormous, sinister, merciless and almost certain of victory. The tremendous dramatic significance of this can be appreciated by anyone who reads, for example, either Tennyson's "Ballad of the Revenge" or one of the last chapters of Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Sir Richard Grenville, it will be remembered, had sailed his little ship, the Revenge, into the midst of the great Spanish fleet, and had, of course, been defeated. Then, says Tennyson,

> The stately Spanish men to their flagship bore him then,
> Where they laid him by the mast, old Sir Richard caught at last,
> And they praised him to his face with their courtly foreign grace;
> But he rose upon their decks, and he cried,
> "I have fought for Queen and Faith like a valiant man and true;
> I have only done my duty as a man is bound to do,"

and the struggle, which hitherto has been exciting enough, takes on a special poignancy as the reader realizes, for the first time, that this man, who has been fighting like a lion against great odds, has, far from rejoicing in material strength, had to rise superior to physical disadvantages. The same kind of thing happens in "Ivanhoe," when Rebecca the Jewess waits through the long summer's day for a champion to appear to defend her in the lists against the Templar. At last, as the sun is sinking, a weary knight rides into the courtyard, and defies Bois-Guilbert with words as thundering and high-hearted as if he were fresh as the morning. In both cases one finds exemplified the temper of men who will never admit themselves beaten, who keep their hopes high in face of the blackest difficulties.

"Fire Over England" has kinship with both Grenville and Ivanhoe. The outlook for Elizabeth and England at the beginning of the picture is as unpromising as were the prospects of those famous fighters. The rousing words the Queen addresses to her troops at Tilbury take on a new thrill as the spectator realizes that she must have spoken them with a heart that turned to water at the thought of the huge Spanish fleet drawing inexorably nearer. Magnificently does Miss Robson speak them: "Though I have but the body of a weak and feeble woman, yet I thank God that I have the heart of a king, and of a King of England"—the words ring out, in the old phrase, like the note of a trumpet. Here, in the dress of Renascence England, one finds oneself in the presence of something that is never out-of-date, a courage that is never bolder than when apparently on the brink of defeat.

The film tells a good story, too. Michael Ingolby's expedition to the court of Philip of Spain, in search of the names of seven traitors, is an ingenious and exciting episode, and Philip's penetration of his disguise is clever and intensely thrilling. The music, too, is pleasant, and Mr. Olivier's rendering of a trifle of Henry VIII's is quite enchanting. The actual worsting of the Armada seems a bit confused, but that is a comparatively small matter, to be forgotten in the solemnity of the fine ending, when Elizabeth leads her people in thanksgiving for their delivery from disaster.

Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia

"The Family of the Artist," by El Greco

A Survey of Spanish Art

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Now that Spain occupies a prominent place in the news of the world, the Philadelphia Museum of Art contributes to American understanding of the Spanish temperament a retrospective exhibition of the country's art from the thirteenth through the nineteenth centuries.

The art of the thirteenth century is represented by the very rare fresco of Saint Gregory which has been preserved through transfer to canvas. So formalized is the figure, so shaped by convention and tradition, that it is not difficult to understand the stir caused both in secular and religious circles when El Greco, defying such formalism, went his own way and produced a thrilling, living, throbbing interpretation of Christianity.

El Greco's saints are simple, lonely souls, standing on a hillside, or praying in a cave, the strength of their faith weighed against the frailty of their bodies, while conflicts spiritual and earthly are summed up in the stormy agitation of sky and land.

The exhibition contains 15 El Grecos, culled partly from the museum's own Johnson and Wilstach Collections, and partly from public and private collections in other parts of America.

While it is interesting to be assured again of the wealth of American collections, it is even more stimulating to artist and student to find that in our own land may be studied the full development of this genius from his school days to his maturity. From the early period comes "Christ Driving the Money Changers from the Temple" (lent by the Minneapolis Institute of Arts). In this picture Italian influences are uppermost; with Titian and Tintoretto to the fore. Several of the figures are, in fact, pure Titian; but the colors that were to be peculiarly El Greco's own begin to manifest themselves, and, while the composition is confused and undigested, there are hints of the diagonalization yet to come.

* * *

Possibly the first picture painted after his arrival in Toledo in 1577 was "The Family of the Artist" (lent by the Rev. Theodore Pitcairn). Here is little of Italian influence. In somber tones, the painting seems that of a young man who has thrown off the schools, but who has not yet found himself.

Strangely enough, it is not so different from the early phase of the much later Van Gogh, as shown in his paintings of characters in the Borinage.

Early, also, is the "Portrait of a Lady" (Jonnson Collection), a hauntingly fine characterization with sensitive though strong-featured face framed in the long lines of a lace headdress. The emphasis on length and something in the lean estheticism of the figure suggestion lead one on to the works of the later period; to the many religious paintings that were soon to occupy the artist's time, and to express in pulsing attenuations of form the emotional force of a religious philosophy.

The works preceding those of El Greco are interesting historically, and show the strong influence of Flemish on Spanish art. Sometimes it is difficult to tell whether the artist was Flemish, practicing in Spain, or Spanish with a Flemish training. Particularly striking are the panels by a fifteenth-century Hispano-Flemish painter, "Marriage at Cana," "Christ Among the Doctors" and "The Circumcision," three of eight panels painted for a convent in Valladolid. Seven are now in America.

* * *

The later sweetness of Murillo, represented by "Christ Carrying the Cross" (from the Wilstach Collection), is forecast in "Ecce Homo," by Luis de Morales, a sixteenth-century artist.

In such paintings as Roderigo de Osona's "Adoration of the Magi" and El Greco's early student canvas, donors appear in the lower right-hand corner, hinting at the secular art that was so soon to follow. It is Goya who carries that phase of Spanish painting to its height in his "Gossiping Women" (Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford), a canvas painted with spontaneity of brush stroke, brilliance of color and an attention to light that gave impetus to Manet in France, and to John Singer Sargent.

Ribera, Zurbaran, Alonso Cano, Antonio Puga and Eugene Lucas are all represented, as well as early masters now known only by the school characteristics of their work.

While there may have been larger and more complete expositions of Spanish painting, that now at the Philadelphia Museum of Art should prove one of the most provocative.

The Coolidge Festival

By Pitts Sanborn

Washington, D. C.

Although the eighth Festival of Chamber Music sponsored by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation at the Library of Congress served other artistic purposes, its chief function was to introduce to this country that leading German modernist, Paul Hindemith, and to increase our knowledge of his work. Of the five concerts given entirely to Mr. Hindemith's compositions, with the gentleman in person making his initial bow before an American audience as a player of his chosen instrument, the viola. On the following evening Mr. Hindemith was again the focus of attention when he closed the festival by playing the solo part in his own concerto on old folk songs for viola, entitled "Der Schwanendreher," loosely and unsatisfactorily Englished as "The Hurdy-gurdy."

Inasmuch as all the Hindemith pieces heard had been written or revised in recent years, except the Sonata op. 25, No. 1, for viola alone, which dates from 1922, the repertory that was offered provided, we may assume, an approximate idea of the Hindemith of today, except as regards works on a large scale, orchestral or otherwise. In a general way the recent compositions are less exuberant and follow simpler lines. It is as though Hindemith, a Teuton of Teutons, had heeded the French virtues of measure and economy, of saying enough and never more than enough. But because the outpourings are less recklessly profuse than of old it would be a mistake to suppose that there is any falling off in power. The composer, now in his forty-second year, seems rather to have gained in security and strength of touch even as he has gained in clarity of utterance. If at moments the eminent polytonalist appeared in these concerts to have strayed into the banal, perhaps the impression was due merely to the clearing away of the underbrush.

The Viola Sonata, with its exceeding elaboration and its venturesome insistences, as in the extended ostinato, seems a bit cluttered today in comparison with the Sonata for flute and piano composed last year. This latter piece, as a matter of persona. confession, seems to the writer one of Mr. Hindemith's most admirable achievements, decidedly more so than the Piano Sonata of the same year, on the same program, which at moments skirts the borderline of the insipid. Both these sonatas were most persuasively set forth, with Georges Barrère as flutist extraordinary and J. M. Sanromá as the excellent pianist. Mr. Hindemith, on the other hand, for all the vigor of his attack, never exhibited the tonal allurements or the technical finesse to present his Viola Sonata in the most favorable light.

Also on the all-Hindemith program were four songs (1935) composed to texts by Hölderlin and four part-songs to old texts (one, "Vom Hausregiment," by Martin Luther!). In the case of the solo songs, delivered with admirable skill and resource by the Metropolitan tenor, Frederick Jagel, the carefully considered declamation and the harmonic interest seemed to me to overshadow the melodic element. The part-songs (composed originally in 1925 and revised this year) were delightful in treatment, mingling happily the archaic and the modern as in the case of "Der Schwanendreher." They were exceedingly well sung by the Motet Singers of the Dessoff Choirs of New York.

Of the new music not by Mr. Hindemith which was presented at the festival I found most impressive the Concerto for four horns composed this year by Carlos Chavez, who conducted the chamber orchestra at the last of the concerts. Here the Mexican musician achieves notable vigor of style and richness of color. A string quartet by the Polish composer Jerzy Fitelberg, which won the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Prize of 1936, is too long, in spite of the originality and ingenuity it reveals. A string quartet in E minor by Roger Sessions (1936) and an Introduction and Allegro by Nicolai Berezowsky (1927, revised 1937) testified to painstaking workmanship. Both of these, together with the Fitelberg and the Chavez numbers, were played for the first time in public. All the Hindemith compositions, except the Viola Sonata, were performed for the first time in the United States.

This festival, it should be emphasized, was not given over exclusively to the new. The first concert, described not altogether aptly as "an evening of baroque music," drew its program from Purcell, Bach, Gerhard Diessener, Giovanni Valentini, Domenico Scarlatti and the second François Couperin. At later concerts were heard pieces by Beethoven, Brahms, Kodály, Alessandro Scarlatti and Haydn. One of the memorable events of the series was Haydn's captivating Notturno No. 4, in F, as conducted by Mr. Chavez.

The Art of Keys Van Dongen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It is strange, with a man of the reputation for painting of Keys Van Dongen, the Dutch artist of the École de Paris, that so few of his works have been shown in America, where friends of modern art are usually ready to advance the reputation of a significant European painter. This commentator recalls no show of his work held here in a dozen years at least, while certain pictures of the artist in the international shows at Carnegie Institute have been, so far as we are aware, the most conspicuous examples presented to the American public. Thus the display of 55 of his oils at the René Gimpel Gallery will likely be for many a first acquaintance with the potent individuality of the artist.

Van Dongen, it may be recalled, was born in Holland, but left early for France to work and study in Paris, where he first began exhibiting in the Salon des Indépendents, along with Matisse, Braque, Vlaminck and the rest of the rebels, during the first decade of the present century. While "les fauves" were filling the scene with their "howling" colors, and expressionism had not yet had the advantage of the clarification which scholarly apologists have since provided, Van Dongen was staging a small rebellion of his own, establishing his independence of tradition in his own way.

His portraits, as he went on and became better known through exhibitions and publications of his work, gradually assumed a certain prominence. His subject matter was essentially feminine, and peopled with striking, gaunt and flashily-made figures, not without a suggestion of satire in the broad, flowing lines and brisk patterns of vivid color in which they were painted. A certain rough elegance was perceptible in his painting from the start. That Van Dongen could draw, with a smart gesture not unmixed with power, has long been an accepted fact in his painting.

Now at 64, Van Dongen has a large reputation for portrait painting, and has listed among his sitters King Leopold of the Belgians and other distinguished personages. He has also painted landscapes of the Riviera at Cannes, and of Biarritz, Venice, Morocco, Cairo and Versailles. Three years ago at his gallery in the Place Vendome, M. Gimpel held a comprehensive Van Dongen show that drew unusually the attention of the working artists of Montmartre as well as the interest of fashionable Parisians. This modern artist is admired not only as a painter of daring individuality, being a strong and remarkable colorist, but he is also, and perhaps too much for the good of his artistic reputation, the darling of the Continental sophisticates.

For Van Dongen it is not the consumate realization of the personality of his sitter that is most important, but the suggestion of the person through a bold, personal and decorative effect in color. "The Boxing Exhibition," although there is no date available to verify it, seems the sort of free, expressionistic picture he may have painted some 30 years ago. "The Old Clown," with his red-checkered costume set against a background of vivid yellow, makes one think of Van Gogh, just as the figure of Marquis Boni de Castellane suggests the decorative realism of Toulouse-Lautrec.

The paintings are shown, not quite at their best, in temporary two-inch frames, for they require a broader molding to enclose the strong rhythms that play vigorously in these canvases. The enigma of Van Dongen persists, however, in the face of this broad showing of his work. Not essentially a creative type, he has yet striking individuality as a portrait painter. Not sufficiently conventional to be an ideal portrait painter, he has sophistication and the daring cleverness that please people who love to be strikingly portrayed.

J. C. B.

Iturbi at Minneapolis

By James Davies

Minneapolis

During the past month José Iturbi has had charge of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra and has made a very good impression on our audiences. He has an ingratiating platform manner. Furthermore, he has enjoyed the wholehearted co-operation of the men in the orchestra.

He is an exceptionally gifted musician whose talents are more emphatically demonstrated in his piano playing than they are on the conductor's stand; that is not to say his abilities in this particular are to be minimized, for he gives promise of becoming an orchestral leader of eminence. At present he is rather inclined to overemphasis in his tempos, particularly in the slow movements of symphonies.

He conducts without score and, unlike some of those who have affected this habit, he knows every note, gives his cues accurately and usually molds his performances according to a well defined plan. The great trouble with conductors who dispense with scores is that they have decided limitations in program building. They cannot learn enough works to give their programs the variety they ought to have; our experience here has not been the most pleasant because of the repetitions we have been obliged to hear.

One of the most delightful experiences of Iturbi's stewardship was a performance of the Beethoven C minor Piano Concerto with him leading the orchestra from the piano stool. Musically speaking this was by far the finest half-hour he gave us.

Refinement can be carried to extremes, however, as we learned in a performance of the Tchaikovsky "Pathetic" Symphony in which the emotional content of the music was far too subdued, where dynamic force was lacking and where the retardation of the Adagio lamentoso weakened the conclusion.

A Wagner program brought the season to a close, a much subdued Wagner—even the Valkyries on their way to Valhalla were far less strenuously vocal than is their habit. This program, with those by Artur Bodanzky chosen from the same music dramas and a few incidental excerpts scattered here and there through the year, gave Wagner a fair share of the season's honors. It has been a season rich in variety and experience, with the figure of Mitropoulos towering like a musical giant over all the rest.

Two Chicago Print Exhibitions

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

Two interesting prints shows are going on in the Fine Arts building till May. One is the twenty-seventh Annual Exhibition of the Chicago Society of Etchers, which is really an international society. The show is in the Rouillier Gallery, where 82 members are represented by one print each. There is a variety of subject matter and technique, aquatints showing a strong gain. Although the show cannot be said to be of unusual interest there are several strong prints that are of great merit.

Stanley Anderson of London shows one of his splendid engravings, two farmers working in a brook. As in all his work the technical achievement is remarkable, and the color strong and fine; but here the composition gets rather involved, which is not unusual with him. Charles M. Capps, of Wichita, Kan., has a picturesque group of rural buildings done in drypoint and free from all the easy tricks of that medium. Among other strong drypoints is Ohio River Town, a silvery thing by Frances F. Dodge of Chicago.

Another Wichita man, Lloyd C. Foltz, has an excellent aquatint, called "Over the Pass." It seems to have been taken from the roof of a train, looking forward over the smoking locomotive, while the light from the engine cab and the windows of the cars is reflected from the snow-covered sides of the cut. It is not only original in idea and composition, but very competent in control of the medium. One of the simplest prints comes from China, the work of Thomas S. Handforth, a study of a Chinese standing quietly and represented by the fewest possible lines, which have real quality and the power to convey character.

From England comes a deep-toned drypoint, "Derwentwater," by Kenneth Holmes, an effect of evening sky from sentimentality by the fine composition, simplicity and the rugged skyline. Another fine engraving from England, by Geoffrey Wedgewood, is an Italian town, climbing a rocky hill. It is refreshing to see a print by Ernest Roth that discards the dryness of his recent output and shows more than facile composition and expert craftsmanship. "The Mansions, Albany and West Streets," explains the real charm of architectural derelicts.

That large cities are the sole custodians of artistic activity is denied by another etching, "Squirrel Nests," by C. A. Seward of Wichita. It is an encouraging sign to see in one exhibition three fine prints like those here mentioned coming from a city in the rural Middle West.

Alessandro Mastro-Valerio of Ann Arbor, Mich., has one of his beautiful figure mezzotints. There are few who are now practicing this complicated process, but he seems to know it as thoroughly as one possibly can.

In the Cordon Club Galleries is a memorial exhibition of the color etcher, Helen Hyde. Those who were collecting prints before the war will remember what a vogue her charming work had. Miss Hyde was a resident of Japan for 15 years and studied with the Japanese painters and print makers, having the remarkable experience of winning a prize in an exhibition participated in by Japanese artists. Her work looks a little sentimental to us now, but it is nevertheless very competent. It deals with small children and their mothers in all sorts of seasons and situations. It is unusual to see such a complete collection, for her prints have appreciated steadily in value. The show was arranged by Mrs. Bertha Jacques, the secretary of the Chicago Society of Etchers.

Recent Shakespeare Productions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

During the past three weeks, I have attended three Shakespearean productions in London; and, as a playgoer who—though radically unorthodox in my interpretations of the plays—inclines strongly toward traditional methods of presenting them, I have been much interested, and a little perturbed, by what I saw.

Of these productions, by far the most genuinely Shakespearean was "The Merry Wives of Windsor," at The Ring, Bankside, for which Mr. Robert Atkins was responsible. The acoustic properties of that house are bad; and the exigencies of Sunday evening production limit strictly the choice of players; but, ably assisted by Mr. Roy Byford, as Falstaff—perhaps our richest exponent of that part today—and by the Misses Violet and Irene Vanbrugh, as the two Merry Wives, Mr. Atkins gave us a presentation of the farce that was, at the same time, Elizabethan, straightforward and amusing; a complete vindication of his thesis that Shakespeare, when well enough spoken and acted, can dispense with lavish scenic effects.

* * *

A few nights later, I saw "Twelfth Night," at the Old Vic., produced by Mr. Tyrone Guthrie; and came away dissatisfied, because the comedy of Illyria, as I had just seen it, had been diminished into a dramatic hotchpotch, I am, of course, aware that two famous episodes in "Twelfth Night" — the riotous kitchen scene, and Aguecheek's duel with Viola—are so near to farce that their aesthetic clash with the scenes of lyrical poetry were much criticized by Shakespeare's rivals in his own day, particularly by Jonson and Chapman; yet it is, surely, a producer's duty to see the play whole, as the fantastic comedy of character which it unquestionably is, and to subordinate farcical episodes and incidental traits of character to one unified conception.

In Mr. Guthrie's production, Mr. Laurence Olivier—playing Sir Toby in a make-up recalling Cedric Hardwicke in a Devon comedy by Eden Philpotts—was permitted to clown his part out of all reason; and the duel scene was made so farcical that the genuine sword play between Sir Toby and Antonio, which follows, lost all significance, and was drowned in laughter. One sympathizes with the natural desire of the younger school of producers to keep Shakespeare fresh; but freshness can never be effectually acquired by sacrificing thereto all proper unity of dramatic and aesthetic design.

* * *

In this last respect, Mr. Claud Gurney's production of "The Taming of the Shrew," at the New Theater, offends much less because, though the farce is handled throughout with extremest freedom, a certain masque-like atmosphere is, somehow, so cleverly created and sustained that one is ready to pardon even Petruchio's Christmas pantomime horse and the insertion into the play of a nightmare scene, in Katharine's chamber, which Shakespeare—though he tells of it in the dialogue—certainly did not stage. The settings, costumes and movement are all so colorfully and brightly done that, in pleasure at the entertainment, we may forget its poverty as an acting version of "The Shrew."

Miss Edith Evans, as Katharine, was not at home in the part until she was well on the way to being tamed; and Mr. Banks's Petruchio was never more than a moderate success. Film-productions of Shakespeare—by reason of the art-form in which they are set—cannot give more than a part of the play; but a stage producer can advance no such plea. There may be accorded to the younger ones—I repeat—a certain license in departure from traditional method; but I agree wholly with Mr. Atkins that, basically considered, the right speaking and acting of the dramatist's lines must remain the first criterion of merit and of legitimate success.

PERCY ALLEN

Now a Good Spring Play

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Springtime's most satisfying play has arrived, the new comedy at the Vanderbilt Theater called "Excursion." Like the spring of the year it gives its characters pleasant intimations of things to come, hopes for a life that will be different from the bare existence of the past. Nothing comes of the hopes save perhaps that they have widened horizons a little when the play is through, but the result is at least a humanizing experience for the spectator.

Victor Wolfson, the author, loves his people, who are of all sorts, and, like the captain of the little ship upon which he sets them, would like to see them happier than they are. The captain, a follower of the sea since youth, has for 30 years been pushing the little steamer Happiness back and forth between Manhattan Island and that other island a bit South called Coney. This is his last trip, for tomorrow the owners of the ship intend to turn it into a scow. He has invited his elder brother, a wiry, adventurous little grayhead down from Yarmouth, to make the trip at his side. The brother has known for years that the captain sailed his ship regularly off to islands somewhere but, vague as to just which islands they are asks their name. "The Coney Islands," is the answer.

Down at Coney as the two wait for the passengers to come aboard again for the return trip the captain tells his brother how sorry he feels for them. He has noticed that these humans in search of garish happiness on the over-brilliant island always come back looking even more forlorn than when they started. He wishes they had not to go back, would like to take them off somewhere to a sweeter place. Whereupon the gray, gay older brother makes a suggestion, for he has looked at a chart and seen upon it a little island he himself, after sailing the seas a lifetime, has always wanted to revisit. It is down near Trinidad. Why does not the captain turn South instead of North and take his charges there? After some hesitation that is exactly what the compassionate captain does.

We have seen his passengers, all in search of something, and now we see the effect made upon them by the news that they are going to a place such as they must have found often in their dreams. Being, most of them naïve and meager-minded folk, they are at first only frightened. But for all of them dreams have meanings and before long they see the possibility that dreams may now come true. The ship is steaming South and they are happy with their new future, fresh hopes. It happens that the ship is pursued and caught before it can get far; it happens that the pilot, too full of hot dogs unwisely eaten at Coney, has been steering in circles, nevertheless as the passengers turn their faces homeward again the next morning the faces are brighter than they were.

Cincinnati Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati

Four pairs of regular concerts, each with its own particular "punch," were the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra's contribution to one of the busiest months of the musical season here. All but a very few attendance records were demolished when Lawrence Tibbett appeared as soloist. His selections were chosen from the repertoire familiar to the average radio listener. The "Credo" from "Otello" and "Eri Tu" from "The Masked Ball" led to a climax, in the second part of the program, with the final scene of "Die Walküre." All were sung with generous display of the artist's equipment, but the last-named work, with its rich orchestral background, and the sustained power of its vocal line, found the performer at his best.

Eugene Goossens also directed the orchestra in Beethoven's "Fidelio" Overture and Schumann's Symphony in D minor.

Rudolph Ganz was guest soloist, conductor and composer, March 12-13. He played Saint-Saëns's Concerto in F major during the first portion of the program, acquitting himself eloquently in handling the richly descriptive material. The second half was in a frivolous vein, as Mr. Goossens warned the audience in advance. It featured William Turner Walton's "Façade" Suite, a tuneful series of brief dance airs, and Mr. Ganz's own "Twenty Animal Pictures," a collection of miniature musical caricatures, descriptive of such denizens as "The Donkey," "Capering Kittens," "Galloping Horses," "Chipmunks" and "Fleas," designed, as the composer pointed out before conducting the work, for the edification of children between the ages of eight and 80. The program also included Rimsky-Korsakoff's Sinfonietta in A minor and Goldmark's Overture, "In the Spring."

Emerson Whithorne's Second Symphony had its first performance March 19. It impressed not only cognoscenti but laymen as well with its solid construction, its rich yet sober orchestration and the prevalent grayness of emotional and tonal color.

The soloist on this occasion was Bronislaw Huberman, who gave a memorable interpretation of the Tchaikovsky Concerto, despite the unfortunate interlude provided by the breaking of a string early in the Friday performance. Dvorak's "Carnival" Overture and three excerpts from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" were also on the program.

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Boston Finds Dole Cheaper, But WPA Gives Needy More

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, April 20—President Roosevelt's announcement last night that he will ask Congress for $1,500,000,000 for work relief for fiscal 1938 was a welcome message to Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield and almost 30,000 Boston WPA workers today.

To the Mayor, the President's statement was sufficient assurance that the city—already overburdened by its dependent aid cases which averaged 17,000 in 1936 and cost $7,337,000—will not be obliged to assume financial responsibility for Boston's WPA organization, nearly twice as large and twice as costly.

An effort has been made to compare the cost of WPA and direct relief in Boston for a single year, 1936 being the year selected.

In the following comparison of WPA work relief and city direct relief for 1936, it should be emphasized that this analysis is not official but, because of complex and overlapping figures released by officials, is only approximate.

Statistical conclusions reached were drawn from statements by Col. John J. McDonough, state WPA administrator, an official of the WPA, division of finance, and Patrick J. Moynihan, executive director of the Boston Welfare Department.

WPA Spent $21,621,000

In 1936, the WPA in Boston spent three times as much money as the welfare department. WPA's bill, which includes wages, cost of materials and cost of administration, was $21,621,000. The city's bill, which included payments to recipients and administrative costs was $7,336,932.

The two 1936 relief funds were allotted to 43,000 people—about 5 per cent of the city's total population. The WPA, throughout the year, had an approximate average of 26,000 persons on its pay roll. The welfare department distributed its payments in that period to about 17,000 persons.

Administrative costs of the WPA on a national basis were estimated in October by Harry Hopkins at 4:15 per cent. In Boston the administrative costs for 1936 were less, only 3.8 per cent.

$6,000,000 a Month

Colonel McDonough revealed that each month the state branch of the WPA receives a check for $6,000,000 for work in Massachusetts and another check of $234,000 for state administrative expenses. Breaking down the figures, it costs the WPA $234,000 to spend $6,000,000 monthly in Massachusetts, according to the highest official in the State.

Administrative costs for Boston proper, Colonel McDonough said, are not broken down. Therefore, the state approximation of 3.8 per cent for administrative costs was applied to Boston.

Of the single dollar expended by the city for direct relief the recipient gets 92 cents. There is no charge for materials. The remainder, eight cents, is spent for administrative costs which includes the same breakdown as the WPA—for salaries, rental and office expenditures—and also social case work, which the WPA does not do extensively.

Salary Comparison

Total annual salary of the Boston WPA worker is $680 or about $13 a week. The man on Boston's direct relief receives an annual salary of $397, or about $7.60 per week.

But qualifications for these figures are necessary to be truthfully considerate of the WPA. Direct relief payments are largely a dole whereas funds expended for the WPA are exchanged for work, largely the pick and shovel variety Of the 17,000 on direct relief, about 4500 are employed by the city on small jobs according to Mr. Moynihan. Forty per cent of the total enrolled, however, give no service to the city for their handout. On the other hand, WPA workers, although in rare occasions crowded on projects in such numbers as to cause idleness, do yield a return, officials insist, to the public's investment in the great multiplicity of completed projects.

Effect Upon Boston

What would Boston face should it attempt to assume the present total relief burden carried by the WPA in addition to its welfare expenditures? This question often is asked.

Should the city absorb the WPA and pay this group on the same scale as the welfare is now paid, $7.60 a week out of an annual tax levy, the tax rate would increase about $7 a $1000.

Should the city pay the WPA group the prevailing rate of WPA wages, $13 a week, Boston's tax rate would jump about $14 a $1000! Obviously the city could never afford such an expense.

Legislators Cannot Evade This Record

VIRGINIA SENATE

NAY	AYE	NOT-VOTING
021	016	003

ROLL-CALL

ON: _____ DATE: _____

MEMORANDA: _____

NAME	N	A	N-V	NAME	N	A	N-V	NAME	N	A	N-V
BALL		•		GILLIAM	•			ROGERS	•		
BARRON	•			HOLLADAY		•		SHUMATE	•		
BUCHANAN	•			HOLLAND		•		SMITH	•		
CHALKLEY		•		HOLT	•			STAPLES		•	
CONNOR			•	JEFFREYS		•		STUBBS	•		
CRAFT	•			KENDIG	•			SWANK	•		
DOUGHTY			•	LANGHORNE		•		THOMPSON	•		
EARLY		•		LAYMAN	•			WARREN		•	
EASLEY		•		LESNER	•			WATKINS	•		
EAST	•			MILLER	•			WICKHAM	•		
FELTS	•			MONTAGUE		•		WOODSON	•		
FERGUSON		•		NOELL		•		WRIGHT	•		
FULLER		•		NORRIS			•				
GARRETT		•		REID		•					

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Machine Cuts Legislative Cost

Electric Roll-Call Board in Louisiana House Chamber. Bottom—Diagram of Board Used in Virginia Senate

Electrical Roll Call Board Is Now Used in Eight States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NARBETH, Penna. — An electric time-saving device for taking the roll call of assemblymen and senators, as well as recording their vote has been installed in the capitols of eight states and authorized in two other states, according to information received here.

By means of a series of buttons connected with an indicator board hung in plain view, the legislator's vote of "yes" or "no" is literally before the eyes of anyone in the hall. The roll call can be taken in 15 seconds, instead of a much longer period—sometimes three weeks—required by some of the state assemblies, it has been found. In Washington, where roll calls are conducted orally, it takes about 40 minutes to complete the list of the 435 members of the House of Representatives and about 10 minutes in the Senate.

By way of further comparison, it was estimated that in New York State one third of the legislative time is consumed in taking roll calls, while in Texas, where the modern apparatus is in use, 80 bills were acted upon in 50 minutes.

Wisconsin was the first state to install the electric system, which has been in effect there since 1917. Texas and Iowa have found it successful for several years. In Virginia, Nebraska and Louisiana it has been functioning in both Senate and House chambers. California introduced it during the last session and West Virginia has had the new apparatus installed for next year. Similarly, it will be in use in Florida and Michigan at the next session.

The device is known abroad also. Finland has adopted it in her new House of Parliament and an inquiry has been sent to the United States by the British Parliament, seeking information about the electric roll call system.

It operates simply. The desk of each legislator is equipped with a series of buttons. When the roll call is desired on a bill, the chairman announces the question and the legislator pushes a button marked "Yes" or "No," or "Not Voting," according to the action he takes. One of the chief advantages, it is held, is the permanent record which the machine makes and the fact that confusion or debating over the vote of a certain member is eliminated.

In the older machines this record is made by photograph, but in the newer ones on a sheet of punched paper.

The cost of installation ranges from $85,000 to $100,000, but the time saved during the legislative session by the use of the machine is held to return to the Commonwealth 4½ per cent on the investment.

Noyes Is Re-elected As President of The Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Frank B. Noyes, publisher of the Washington, D. C., Star, was re-elected president of the Associated Press at the annual meeting of the board of directors today.

Robert McLean, publisher of the Philadelphia Bulletin, was re-elected first vice-president.

Other officers are: W. H. Cowles, Spokane Spokesman-Review, second vice-president; Kent Cooper, New York City, re-elected secretary; Jackson S. Elliott, New York City, re-elected assistant secretary, and L. F. Curtis, New York City, re-elected treasurer.

The following were elected members of the executive committee: Mr. Noyes, E. Lansing Ray, St. Louis Globe Democrat; Stuart H. Perry, Adrian, Mich., Daily Telegram; Mr. McLean, Paul Patterson, Baltimore Sun; Paul Bellamy, Cleveland Plain Dealer, and William J. Pape, Waterbury, Conn., Republican American.

Forums Declared Educational Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 20—Every state has a duty to its citizens to provide adequate facilities for the expression of public opinion and at the same time educate the people to think intelligently on important issues, in the opinion of John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education. As a practical means of attaining this end, public affairs forums, aided financially by the Federal Government, should be established throughout the country, he told a recent meeting of the Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs here.

Emergency funds already have contributed to establishment of such forums in 19 states, he said, adding that they had proved of great value. He suggested that the nation-wide experiment be given a three-year trial in order that the country might, at the end of that period, estimate their worth.

Forums would be kept free of propaganda, Dr. Studebaker said, by having the Federal Government furnish only the money for their maintenance, leaving it up to state boards of education to name the leaders and suggest topics for discussion.

There is a need for such efforts, he said, because of 76,000,000 adult citizens in America, 64,000,000 have not received a high school education, 32,000,000 have not completed the eighth grade and there are only 2,200,000 college graduates.

WPA Philadelphia Work Resumed on City Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—Work on Philadelphia's $24,000,000 City Hall has been resumed after a month's strike, as WPA authorities on April 15 relaxed rigid restrictions on employment of non-relief workers. Union leaders had pointed out that skilled workers are required to clean the walls, roofs and abundant sculptural details, and that few such men are on the relief rolls.

Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, acted at the request of the Philadelphia Congressional delegation in ruling that a majority of the employees on the project may be non-relief workers. Hitherto the WPA has insisted that 95 per cent of the men should be taken from relief rolls.

WPA officials in Washington indicated that the entire relief setup in Philadelphia is being re-surveyed on the basis of figures showing that of the 66,000 remaining relief cases in the city, 51,000 are employable, and 22,000 were once employed by the WPA and then dropped.

Women and Youth Revealed as Chief Victims of Liquor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., April 12—Salvation Army officers in 120 cities of 41 states who recently told the National W. C. T. U. that in general drunkenness had increased since repeal, now add to that indictment the statement that women and young people are suffering particularly from the increased flow of liquor.

Destitution is a subject the Salvation Army is expected to know about. Its officers in 84 cities reported in reply to a direct question that poverty due to liquor has increased since the prohibition ban was lifted. In 21 cities, officers reported little change. In four, the verdict was that destitution was diminishing, but the improved economic condition of families was given as a partial cause of this improvement.

As for young people, repeal of prohibition did not remove the temptation to drink, as many repealists promised it would, but has increased it, most of the Salvation Army officers report. In more than 100 cities this testimony was given. Officials blamed taverns and saloons for making a definite effort to attract young people by offering entertainment.

Summary of Reports

A summary of statements in reply to the query about destitution due to liquor included the following:

Eastern States—In reply to the question regarding comparative destitution or home suffering due to liquor, we find in the larger cities of New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Ohio, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Delaware, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire there is evidence of more poverty since repeal.

Raleigh, N. C.—Increased drinking and increased expenditure of money for liquor have increased destitution and poverty.

High Point, N. C.—Housewives taking the place of drinking husbands to earn money.

Statesville, N. C.—Young men who could be a financial help to parents are now spending most of income on drinking and wild parties.

Sumpter, S. C.—Destitution increasing in proportion to drunkenness, particularly among poor white people.

Savannah, Ga.—More destitution.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Twenty-five per cent to fifty per cent more.

Orlando, Fla.—Find that people on project work with small salaries are spending it on drink.

Charleston, W. Va.—Home suffering growing.

Huntington, W. Va.—Repeal is gradually but surely disrupting harmony and making inroads on finances in many homes.

Nashville, Tenn.—More home suffering due to liquor since repeal.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Destitution growing.

Dallas, Texas—Destitution growing due to money spent in open saloon.

Galveston, Texas—Have noticed increase of drunkenness since repeal in homes personally visited by officers.

Austin, Texas—Destitution in evidence to a greater extent, wives and children suffering.

Port Arthur, Texas—Local court records show 75 per cent of homicides result from drunkenness and 50 per cent homes broken up from same cause.

Minneapolis, Minn. — Destitution greater.

Little Rock, Ark.—Destitution very much on increase.

Muskogee, Okla.—Increased among younger married couples.

Boise, Idaho—Destitution growing very rapidly.

Missoula, Mont.—Destitution gradually growing.

Salt Lake City, Utah—Destitution increasing.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Destitution growing.

Los Angeles, Calif.—A definite increase in family disorganization and need.

San Francisco, Calif. — Greatly growing.

San Diego, Calif.—Twenty-five per cent increase.

Santa Barbara, Calif.—Destitution growing.

Fresno, Calif.—Destitution increasing only in homes where drinking prevails.

Aberdeen, Wash.—Growing, wages spent on drink, children neglected, physically and spiritually.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—Growing worse, officials not enforcing laws.

Drinking By Youth

Regarding drinking by youth since repeal, the Salvation Army officers reported as follows:

Summarizing conditions in 11 eastern states, Maine to Ohio inclusive, Commissioner Alexander M. Damon, Territorial Commander, in answer to the question of the effect upon youth of the re-legalized liquor traffic since repeal, declares:

"Roadhouses and taverns are contributing largely to the dissipation of youth. Our officers are finding boys and girls of high school age drinking now in larger numbers than before repeal. . . . The developing custom of parents buying canned beer for home use is having a bad influence upon young people. Our women social service officers report that many young girls are being led astray in backrooms of taverns where after a few drinks young men and women are no longer responsible for their actions."

Louisville, Ky.—(Report made just before flood)—"Youth drinking much more. Purchase of liquor by bottles for joy-riding conspicuous.

Nashville, Tenn.—More drinking by youth, especially in roadhouses and beer parlors.

Montgomery, Ala—Much more dissipation among youth.

Columbus, Miss.—More drinking among youth . . . confined largely to beer.

Savannah, Ga.—From every appearance there is more youthful drinking, more effects noticeable, more mothers are drinking now than we have found in our experience since the old days.

Jacksonville, Fla.—More drinking by youth, getting worse all the time.

Tampa, Fla.—Drinking by youth increasing.

Minneapolis, Minn.—There is much more drinking by youth due to liquor now being sold in restaurants. . . . There is an increase in night clubs where drinking is prevalent.

Indianapolis, Ind.—More youth dissipation although conditions now seem improved . . . tavern lures include floor shows and women serving drinks.

Salt Lake City, Utah—Youthful dissipation increasing. . . . The attractive combination of restaurant-beer parlor seems to have removed social stigma . . . several prominent cases of family break-ups over drink.

Tucson, Arizona—Youth dissipation on increase. Tragic effects of parental drinking upon childhood evident.

Grand Junction, Colo.—Much more drinking by youth than ever before . . . From personal investigations, tragedy is increasing in homes because of drink.

Pocatello, Idaho—More dissipation by youth, desperate condition prevails. . . . Saloons using every imaginable lure to snare new customers.

Omaha, Neb.—There is more drinking and dissipation by youth than before repeal.

Portland, Ore. — Drinking among youth is appalling and apparently on increase with tendency to regard it as the "proper thing." Young people being lured by the employment of young women as barmaids, youthful entertainers, and other means of "glorifying" the serving and drinking of liquor.

Los Angeles, Calif.—More drinking among young people and "it's getting worse." Cheap dance halls a factor.

Oakland, Calif.—Much more drinking and dissipation by youth even during school hours. "We have not in all our 30 years' service seen anything like it, while accidents are multiplying at an awful rate. . . ."

San Francisco, Calif.—"More drinking by youth . . . Drinking being made popular by intensive advertising."

World Peace Is Said to Hang On Harmonious Trade Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—Economic co-operation between the democracies of the world was urged in the final sessions here of the forty-first annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, as the most practical means of preserving world peace and increasing prosperity.

The several speakers were in substantial agreement upon this, and upon the small hope of keeping the United States out of any foreign war, and free from its consequences, merely by planning neutrality legislation alone.

Felix Morley, editor of the Washington Post, declared, "If we can knit together and extend the wantonly torn fabric of international economic co-operation we shall find that more effective political co-operation will follow almost automatically.

"We would do well," he continued, "to build on this basic identity of interests between the United States, Great Britain and France, whether or not our official action is taken through the agency at Geneva."

There is no urgent need for political collaboration between the great democratic nations, Mr. Morley asserted, "if this economic association is firmly established.

When Democracy Is Safe

"Democracy," he said, "is in no danger when the industrial and commercial life of a nation is prosperous."

The Washington editor criticized strongly what he called "our panicky effort to achieve watertight neutrality."

"When we serve notice," he declared, "that we shall draw no distinction between an aggressor nation and the victim of its aggression, we automatically favor the potential aggressor."

William R. Castle, who served in the State Department under the Hoover Administration, also attacked "all this legislation."

"It calls itself legislation to keep us out of war," he said, "but there is serious danger that it will put us into whatever serious war occurs.

"What our statesmen fail to see is that efforts to prevent world war might be much more fruitful than efforts to prevent involvement after war is started."

Peter Molyneaux, editor of the Texas Weekly, called for the abolition of "narrow sectionalism."

"Too much of this concern about peace is confined to our own peace," he declared. "Too much of the talk against war is directed exclusively toward insuring that we shall not be called upon to fight.

Peace at Any Price

"It is for peace at any price, even at the price of our abandonment of all sense of responsibility for international law or even for the survival of civilization outside of our own borders."

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah praised the present monetary policy of the United States.

"Our present law," he said, "is proving itself to be one of such magnificent success that the nations of the world recognize it by their very action as being the soundest money policy on earth, and surplus credit is flowing to us. If we keep our heads and keep control, there is no reason why very soon there cannot be a free flow again of specie in our own land and in others."

George Soule, editor of the New Republic, stated that economic fear is the most mischievous influence in the world today, and that the only way to remove the possibility of war is to "spread over the world the spirit of true liberalism that emancipates from economic fear, and to adopt national and international policies in keeping with that spirit."

Nearly 1000 delegates and members of the academy attended the two-day annual meeting which was devoted to the general subject, "The United States and World War." There were official delegations from a number of states, cities and universities, as well as from a great many American and foreign societies and organizations.

Methodist Unity Voted in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—Unification of the three branches of Methodism in the United States has the approval here today of ministers and lay delegates to the 138th annual New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. If sustained by two thirds of the church's regional conferences, the action is expected to result in an organization having a world membership of 8,000,000 communicants.

Complete union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Protestant Church, as planned by the conference, would not occur until 1940 and would follow a general unifying congress before that year, it was said.

The proposal to merge the three branches was adopted by the Methodist general conference, held at Columbus, Ohio, in May of last year, and since then has been a subject of major interest in the denomination, members of which are heirs to the religious movement originated in England by John Wesley.

Composer Supplies Rare Instruments When Orchestra Plays Oriental Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—Even famous orchestras don't always have enough instruments, so when Henry Eichheim, composer-conductor, goes to Boston, Philadelphia, Paris, Rome, or any other capital, to weild the baton as guest conductor, he usually takes his own. If the orchestra lacks a moon violin, a brass tom-tom or a trumpet nine feet long, Mr. Eichheim simply looks in his trunk and brings them forth.

The composer, who now lives in Santa Barbara, is often guest conductor when his own works are being produced in various parts of the world. Since his visits to the Orient, he has written Oriental tone poems and symphonic suites which require native instruments.

Mr. Eichheim, among other things, owns a complete gamelon (orchestra) from Java; a complete set of Burmese instruments, some handsomely decorated drums, kotos and samisens from Japan; drums from India; Chinese gongs, temple bells, guitars, cymbals and a number of pieces from the temple in Lhasa, Tibet—all in good working order. When Columbia in Hollywood was filming its elaborate production of "Lost Horizon" it was to Mr. Eichheim, as well as the Tibetan scholar Forman, that they looked for Tibetan background. He loaned them between 50 and 60 of his rare pieces—Chinese and Tibetan.

Ten years ago in Calcutta he met the Dutch philosopher van Manen, who had brought two Buddhist priests from the forbidden temple to help him with translations into the English language of Tibetan Buddhistic books. The priests brought their musical instruments with them and Mr. Eichheim negotiated through Mr. van Manen for them.

Two of these pieces are trumpets of copper about nine feet long. Two are oboes inlaid with turquoise and coral, they have no keys, merely holes. There is also a pair of copper tibiae about fifteen inches long, in shape like the tibia bone.

As the instruments are all handmade and beautifully designed, they are decorative in the study and living room at the composer's home. He is generous about exhibiting them to clubs and colleges and sometimes even gives lectures on them. Tea guests at his house have heard him demonstrate the dismal, fog-horn sound of a Chinese tin trumpet five feet long by blowing it himself.

Dr. Angell Looks to Religion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 7—The world "must look to essential religion" to discover the ultimate, realistic answer to its problems, Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, declared here last night at the Bowdoin Institute of Philosophy.

"Anything which gives any promise of restoring some measure of sobriety of outlook, some common convictions among thoughtful and honorable men, is deserving of encouragement," Dr. Angell said.

"On the strictly intellectual side, philosophy and science are alone likely to gain the necessary hearing from our thinking leaders, and perhaps by contagion some shreds of sanity may spread to common folks who have neither the mental power nor the training to think through basic problems for themselves.

"In the larger area of feeling and emotion, to which appeal has finally to be made before any social response of significant magnitude can be hoped for, I think we must look to essential religion," Dr. Angell stated.

"I personally think," he added, "that the most sophisticated can with intellectual assurance turn to the conviction that spiritual forces are indigenous to ultimate reality, that they are in part reflected in such conceptions as we have of justice and truth and beauty and the love of our fellow man."

The task of turning the thought of people individually from malice, cruelty, selfish lust, etc., is not basicly one of philosophy or science, he said. Rather, Dr. Angell asserted, "this is a task which religion can most easily perform and hardly any other agency can make a real beginning."

Art Students League Awards 10 Scholarships

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Ten scholarships valued at $250 each were awarded by the Art Students League April 18 in its twenty-second annual out-of-town scholarship competition. The winners' work will be exhibited in the league galleries from April 21 to May 1.

Winners of the awards were Charles Atkinson, Maysville, Ky.; Karl Kacercin Bohach, West Aliquippa, Penna.; Joseph Guattieri, Norwich, Conn.; Lucerne McCullough, New Orleans; Suzanne McCullough, New Orleans; Mary E. Raffli, Richmond, Va.; William Saltzman, Minneapolis; Thomas K. Simms, Norman, Okla.; Hugo Ernani Alberto Valerio, Cincinnati, and Ray Willner, Union, N. J.

Lanesboro Tax Up $4

LANESBORO, Mass., April 20 (AP)—The Board of Assessors met yesterday at the Newton Memorial Hall with William A. Bell of Greenfield, state supervisor of assessors, and the tax rate for 1937 was fixed at $29. This is an increase of $4 over last year.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	Apr. 21	Plymouth	Apr. 26	Apr. 20, 8:00 pm	Apr. 21, 10:00 am
Manhattan	Apr. 21	Plymouth	Apr. 27	Apr. 20, 8:00 pm	Apr. 21, 8:00 am
Hansa	Apr. 21	Cherbourg	Apr. 29	Apr. 21, 1:00 pm	Apr. 21, 8:00 pm
*Ile de France	Apr. 24	Plymouth	Apr. 30	Apr. 23, 8:00 pm	Apr. 24, 7:00 am
†Conte di Savoia	Apr. 24	Gibraltar	Apr. 30	Apr. 23, 8:00 pm	Apr. 24, 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Gen. Pershing	Portland	Apr. 27	Apr. 22, 4:00 pm	Apr. 22, 7:30 pm
Empress of Russia	Victoria	May 1	Apr. 28, 4:00 pm	Apr. 26, 7:30 pm
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	May 10	May 5, 4:00 pm	May 5, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Apr. 27	Apr. 22, 4:00 pm	Apr. 22, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Apr. 29	Apr. 24, 4:00 pm	Apr. 24, 7:30 pm
Maloio	San Francisco	May 9	May 4, 4:00 pm	May 4, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone include planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays)

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

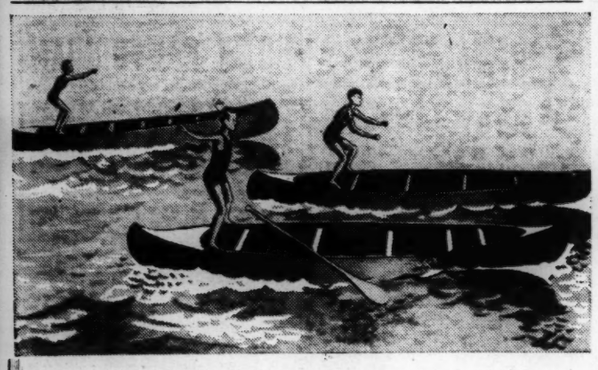
*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.
†Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Town to Hear Melchior Because Friend Asked It

HORNELL, N. Y., April 20 (AP)—Lauritz Melchior, the Metropolitan Opera tenor, is going to sing in a high school auditorium tonight, and down front will be Hendrich Adrian, who was so persistent.

Long years ago Lauritz and Hendrich were boys together in Denmark. Later they shared rooms in London. Hendrich came to America, to become stock keeper in the railroad shops. Lauritz did too, to sing before the golden horseshoe.

Hendrich always was writing that Lauritz must sing sometime in Hornell. There were hundreds of letters. All right, wrote the tenor in reply, just as soon as he had a chance. Tonight he will fulfill his promise, and sing for charity. Lauritz and Hendrich have come a long way, from Denmark.



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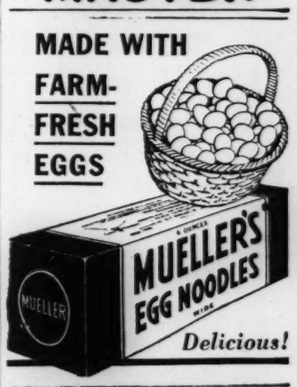

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Details of 'Super Clipper' Told World by Pan American

News in Aviation

With the veil of secrecy over the new larger horsepower Wright engines lifted by the government air services, Pan American Airways at the same time released some details of its new giant trans-Atlantic planes now at the "assembly line" stage at the oeing plant in Seattle, Wash.

These "Super Clippers," Pan American Airways informs us, follow fairly closely the lines of the clippers which now go down to South America and across the Pacific. Of monoplane flying-boat design, the new ships are about twice the size of the Sikorskys and about half again as big as the Martin Pacific clipper planes. They will weigh approximately between 40 and 50 tons.

Triple-Decked Planes

The "Super Clippers" will be triple-decked planes with a capacity of 72 revenue passengers and a crew of eight or nine. In addition, they will carry a cargo of 5000 pounds of mail, express and baggage. On the top flight deck will be the control "bridge" for the flight officers with the navigator's compartment, crew quarters and a special crew galley behind all this. There is additional cargo space in the wing itself, an area as big as the entire cabin space of a Douglas DC-2 used on the domestic airlines.

Underneath the flight deck will be the main passenger deck with private staterooms located well up in the nose and far back in the tail of the giant flying boat. These will have all the typical comforts of a ship's stateroom. Between them are the regular passenger cabins with dining room and lounge room. Forward will be the galley. Hot and cold water will be on tap practically everywhere in this plane. The lounge, it is said, will be large enough to accommodate a "brass band and a Virginia reel." Before breakfast "deck pounders" may also be glad to know that 16 times back and forth along the wing promenade will provide a mile of walking.

Water-Tight Compartments

Beneath all this is a "hold" made up of a series of water-tight compartments and where heavy freight will be carried. Sea wings or "sponsons" will provide lateral stability for the giant plane. Also in the hold will be carried the seven tons of fuel, enough for 5000 miles of flight.

The engines driving this new "clipper" at a "shade under 200 miles an hour" will be the new twin-row Wright engines of 1500 horsepower each developed first for the military services and now released for commercial work.

Ocean Air Race Canceled?

The spectacle of aviators racing out over the oceans with perhaps only sandwiches as ballast and glory as a reward has excited our imaginations in the past. But recently attempts to duplicate this type of deed has been looked upon with disfavor by aviation itself! Reason—it's bad for aviation in general.

This may be assumed to be the background of recent attempts, which are beginning to appear successful, to cancel or postpone the proposed Lindbergh anniversary race across the Atlantic next month. This was a race from New York to Paris proposed by the French Air Ministry to commemorate properly the tenth anniversary of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's flight over the Atlantic in May, 1927.

The International Aeronautic Federation holds that the race should be held inasmuch as there are two entries with others promised. The National Aeronautic Association, American associate in the federation through Charles F. Horner, its president, largely due to the insistence of Bureau of Air Commerce officials, has asked for a postponement of the race for at least a year.

Pierre Cot, French Air Minister, apparently agrees to some extent with this latter viewpoint since he has said that to be successful the race must have approval of both sides of the Atlantic.

Colonel Lindbergh, while appreciating the motive of the race, is said to have personally opposed the race and has privately discouraged attempts to get the ball rolling.

Schroeder Appointment

Maj. R. W. "Shorty" Schroeder, first assistant director of the Bureau of Air Commerce, has resigned to take an executive position with United Air Lines, it is announced by W. A. Patterson, president of the line. Major Schroeder will take up his duties following appointment of his successor at Washington, D. C.

Major Schroeder entered aviation in 1910, enlisted in the army air corps in 1916 remaining in the service until 1920. For the next five years he was in the field of aviation insurance.

In 1925, Major Schroeder joined the aeronautical division of the Ford Motor Company as superintendent of the Ford airline when the Ford trimotored plane established a new standard in airline equipment. In 1926 he was engaged by the Guggenheim Foundation in drafting regulations for aircraft safety. From 1928 to 1933 Major Schroeder managed flying services and airports and then was appointed chief of airline inspection for the Bureau of Air Commerce. During the recent reorganization, he became first assistant director of the bureau, and in the past several weeks has supervised plans and studies made by transport operators in conjunction with federal agencies for greater safety in the air.

TVA Helps Two Blades to Grow

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala., April 20 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority has announced developments in concentration of phosphatic fertilizers which hold promise of enabling farmers to halt erosion and restore fertility on millions of acres.

By reducing the cost of phosphorus to farmers, it is expected to make possible greater use of this mineral plant food, deemed essential by TVA agriculturalists to a sustained agriculture.

The authority is building a full sized unit for experimental production of a new concentrated phosphatic fertilizer containing about 28 per cent phosphorus available as plant food. This is nearly four times the concentration of commonly used 16 to 20 per cent acid phosphate, which ordinarily contains less than 8 per cent water soluble phosphoric acid. The 16 to 20 per cent refers to phosphorous pentoxide, "P_2O_5," in fertilizer terminology.

Manufacture of elemental phosphorus is a step in the production of TVA concentrated superphosphate. It may, however, be of value in making the 90 per cent of the country's rock phosphate resources, in Montana, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho, available to the great agricultural areas. Mainly, the concentration would reduce transportation costs.

These developments are the result of work by the TVA chemical division, acting under congressional mandate to "improve, increase and cheapen the production of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients."

As they were made known, Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, vice-chairman of the Authority, emphasized a nation-wide need for low-priced fertilizers.

Virtually all the land in the country, Dr. Morgan said, is lacking in fertility, cotton, wheat, corn and other products, which have furnished a basic part of the wealth of the country, have taken from the soil plant food elements necessary to productivity. Millions of acres that were productive 50 years ago are classed as sub-marginal and as such are worthless today, he said.

The most economical method discovered to restore fertility, Dr. Morgan said, is to let nature help. Place low-priced mineral fertilizers on the land, plant nitrogen fixing legumes, and let nature, through the legumes, extract nitrogen from the air and put it into the soil.

Sowed broadcast, legumes also protect the soil from erosion, with a thick mat of vegetation, he said, and when plowed under, their decaying organic matter improves the soil in many ways.

Produced in a pilot plant, the new phosphatic fertilizer has already undergone successful laboratory and field tests. By late summer, it is expected the high strength phosphate will be going out for practical farm tests. The test farmers are selected by neighbor members of county soil conservation associations, and the testing is supervised by their state agricultural extension services.

Golden Gate Awaits Fiesta

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20—If a motorist has the "right connections" he may drive across the one narrow lane of concrete just laid on the yet unfinished Golden Gate Bridge, as a few are being permitted to do. Otherwise he must wait until May 27.

All plans are being rushed to have the bridge and its approaches complete by the May 27 deadline, which has been set for the official opening of the second great span to be finished here in less than a year.

Huge Fiesta Planned

While the fiesta and celebration following the completion of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge last fall was hailed as the greatest this city had witnessed, with the whole State participating, sponsors of the Golden Gate Bridge fiesta to extend from May 27 through June 2 state they hope and expect to surpass even last fall's "stupendous show."

Already each week-end thousands of "Sunday drivers" wind slowly out through the Presidio military district to catch a glimpse of the great suspension span. It is learned authoritatively that the Golden Gate bridge will maintain its deep red color as contrasted with the silver color of the bay bridge.

Sister City to Aid

San Francisco's sister—or rival—city, Los Angeles, has given prompt notice of its full co-operation in taking part in the celebration by indicating that a caravan of some 5000 automobiles will come here, not to mention plans for five special trains and an "aerial cavalcade." Motion picture notables from Hollywood, Calif., and Los Angeles' famous "Mounted Posse" in all its Southwest regalia, are expected to be on hand.

The Federal Government, not to be outdone by any spectacular show prepared by one of the 48 states, has scheduled the appearance of 150 warships and from 60,000 to 70,000 sailors and officers for the dedication ceremonies.

Four great parades will entertain the visitors and celebrants, according to Arthur M. Brown, Jr., general chairman of the fiesta's citizens' committee. He announced that more than 100 bands will supply the music.

Princeton Backs Intercollegiate Literary Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 20—The first attempt on the part of Eastern colleges to provide a basis for the exchange of undergraduate literary thought and method will be sponsored by Princeton University on the week-end of April 23 and 24 in the form of an intercollegiate literary conference, it was announced by Prof. Christian Gauss, dean of the college.

In addition to the exchange of opinion between undergraduates from the various eastern universities and colleges in large discussion groups, several prominent American poets, journalists, authors, novelists, dramatists, critics, editors and publishers will take part as guest speakers.

Eighty Eastern universities and colleges have been invited to attend the meetings, and 26 have already been registered. Among these are Harvard, Yale, Williams, Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Rutgers, Dartmouth, Duke, the University of Virginia and Princeton.

The conference will consist of large discussion groups on such subjects as "Trends of Contemporary English and American Literature," and "Academic Training and Professional Letters" and talks, formal and informal, by the guest speakers.

Anti-Racket Drive In New York Takes On Wider Meaning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—Broadening of the campaign against industrial racketeering was evidenced here in the arrest of Harry Chancer, president of a trucking concern and formerly a labor union official, on charges of conspiracy and coercion. The defendant was released after posting bail of $2500.

Data filed by aides of Thomas E. Dewey, special prosecutor, with the Court of Special Sessions charged that Chancer had conspired with John Dioguardi, now in Tombs Prison on assault charges, to destroy the business of Aaron Babbit, using strong-arm methods to accomplish their ends. Mr. Babbit was not identified in the brief.

Observers, recalling that Louis (Lepke) Buchalter and Jacob (Gurrah) Shapiro have been regarded by the Dewey organization as the No. 1 racketeers of the garment and clothing industry, took the arrest of Chancer to mean that Mr. Dewey was extending his net to encompass other anti-social alliances among the Manhattan underworld fraternity.

Carnegie Music Grant Helps Victoria Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—With the aim of encouraging the teaching of music in Victoria's secondary schools, the Carnegie Corporation has presented to the education school at the University of Melbourne an electric phonograph with amplifying apparatus.

Included also are 600 records which illustrate the development of music throughout the world, a specially designed cabinet to hold the records, a dictionary of music in several volumes, explanatory booklets, and a card index system.

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Wagner in Waxwork

IT WAS Saturday afternoon. Mr. Meggis was putting wax on the floors to an accompaniment of "Rheingold" on the radio. When I came in, the first act was just ending and the audience had burst into a clatter that, on his radio, sounds more like coal being dumped in a cellar than like applause.

Mr. Meggis looked up belligerently. "Why not?" he asked.

I knew that he was referring to his curious combination of occupation and entertainment, not to the applause.

"What is there strange about listening to opera at the same time that you are working, so long as it is work that doesn't make a noise?" he went on, scooping out another dab of wax.

* * *

"ONE OF THE best performances of 'Lucia' I ever heard was in a barber shop. No, it wasn't a barber shop quartet."—Perhaps he thought I was going to make a time-honored joke, though I had no such intention.—"No, sir. It was just a common sense arrangement. The barber was Italian, so I suspected he liked to hear opera. I knew that the Metropolitan was broadcasting 'Lucia.' They had a new singer in the cast that I wanted to hear. So to kill two birds with one stone—No, the two birds were not myself and the barber—" Mr. Meggis is unjustly suspicious of my humor and frequently anticipates unworthy witticisms that never occur to me.

"Well, not to waste time, I asked the barber if he would like to listen to the opera. He said he would and so we turned it on. I think I got a better haircut than usual, and I know that I enjoyed it more than just looking at myself in the mirror and talking about things that neither of us knew much about, like the weather and whether 'things' are going to be better or worse.

* * *

"NOW TAKE WAGNER—," Mr. Meggis was warming to his subject. By that time the radio announcer was outlining the story of the second act of "Rheingold." Mr. Meggis has decided opinions on announcers that I have heard him express before, so I was not surprised to hear him go on, talking. He didn't turn the radio off. He merely raised his voice to a mild shout to drown out the commentator. It was a little confusing, but I am used to Mr. Meggis and was able to follow him fairly well.

"Wagner might have liked it if he knew I was listening to his opera while I was waxing floors, and he might not. I don't care. But my point is this: that it's a fairly normal way to listen to music, much more natural than sitting in a crowded opera house, propped up in a chair with your overcoat over your knees like a blanket, so that you get warm and drowsy, and with your hat hung on a bent wire under your chair unless the restless fellow behind you has kicked it loose and it has rolled under the feet of the lady two rows in front of you."

Mr. Meggis, by the way, never wears a top hat, so he apparently was referring to the battered felt that is the despair of his family.

* * *

"ALL THE TIME you are listening to the music and enjoying it too,"—Mr. Meggis has his moments of fairness—"you are thinking of the money that it cost you if you bought an orchestra seat and wondering if you should have spent that much. Or, if you are sitting in the top of the gallery, you think that perhaps you should have paid a little more so that you could see something as well as hear.

"Oh, I know that someone has to pay to see opera or there won't be any to broadcast. I buy tickets, and I get a lot out of it, too, when the seats aren't all sold out. Perhaps it's because I've seen a good many operas that I can enjoy listening to them now on the radio. But that isn't what I'm getting at.

"What I maintain"—Mr. Meggis is always maintaining something or other—"is that listening to music while you are working is more satisfactory in some ways than listening in the opera house."

He had said it before, but I didn't interrupt. Mr. Meggis doesn't like to be interrupted.

"I don't mean that the singers and the scenery spoil the illusion. There isn't much to that. It doesn't bother me that Tristans and Isoldes and Siegfrieds and Brunnhildes are chosen more for their voices than their beauty. They're just conventions that you get used to, like the orchestra and the conductor waving his stick and the little dug-out in the front of the stage where the director is hidden. And opera singers look better than they did. Now Miss Pons and Mr. Tibbett"—Mr. Meggis always refers to singers and actors and actresses in such semi-formal fashion—"look attractive even in the movies.

"Oh, I know that the scenery isn't always what it should be. I remember once sitting up in the gallery for 'Tristan.' It was so far up that I could look over the sail on the ship and see the sailors yawning on the benches behind it, waiting until it was their turn to sing. And another time at 'Hérodiade' the stage crew hauled up the wrong drop, so that you could see the back of the stage. But I don't mind those things, very much.

* * *

"WHAT I MEAN is that, when you are working and listening to music at the same time, you are coming pretty close to the way the composer heard it first. It didn't come to him full bloom in an opera house. He probably heard snatches of it in his imagination when he was doing ordinary things. Perhaps he wasn't waxing floors. I don't say that he was. Maybe he was chopping wood. It doesn't make much difference what it was.

"Composers' heads are supposed to be filled with music that never gets written down. I don't know whether it's so or not. But when I'm working and the opera comes to a particularly beautiful place, I fancy that I'm like Wagner, hearing it for the first time in my imagination while I'm busy at something else. Why, it's much better than being there."

That was a little too much. "Mr. Meggis," I said accusingly, "the trouble is that you couldn't get tickets, and now—"

But Mr. Meggis is elusive. "They're just starting the second act," he interrupted. "Let's not talk any more. Maybe I'll sit down and hear this act in comfort."

E. F. M.

Crane on the Temple Roof

(North China)

TAKING form out of the pink twilight,
A white crane flies on his strong wings
To the temple roof—
Resting for a moment
On the very tip
Of the broad uptilted eave.

And when he soars away again,
It is almost as if the sacred roof line
Were taking wing, delicately
In the same wide curve—
Flying off
To become one
With the rose dusk.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Peter Savary, London

LAKE OESCHINEN, NEAR KANDERSTEG, IN THE SWISS ALPS

YOU come upon it suddenly. On an airy day only its choppy waves, gently lapping the rock, betray its presence. The way leads through shady pine woods from Kandersteg, where the international Loetschberg express burrows through one of the last two great Alpine barriers before Italy.

Presently the faint tinkle of cow-bells indicates pastures, always freshly carpeted with flowers and where the air is crisper. A few more turns, and the miniature of loveliness that is the Oeschinen comes into view, endlessly repaying.

No emulsion nor filter could ever do it justice, though the photographer will never cease to hope. His monochrome interpretation of the clear-cut three dimensional, that stands out so starkly at these high altitudes, can only compromise with color, depth and sound, and especially the stillness that ever sits serenely upon peak and water.

With the warming sun, those magnificent twin giants of the Oberland, the Blümlisalp and Doldenhorn, stir brusquely out of their granite slumber, loosening crashing snow and rock. Then once again nature's contemplative mood takes control and silence reigns. In this vast amphitheater, Alpine scenes have played without interruption from the beginning of time, thin clouds of fine moisture ringing the changes with every passing wind.

In the Swiss Alps are many lakes, but none like the Oeschinen. It is absurd to suppose that such aspects of nature are ever identical. A lake can be as individual as a person.

Between the Forests and the Snows

ALP, as everybody knows, means, in the mountains, simply a lofty pasturage. The peasant of course considers the hills simply as providing food for his cattle; and montagne, in French, is used in a precisely equivalent sense. But though the use of the word implies a rather utilitarian view of things in its first properties, there is a meaning in the view that here is the essence of the Alps, for persons of a more romantic turn. Between the forests and the snows lies the most poetical of the mountain regions. There, when climbing upwards, you first feel that the bundle of earthly cares rolls off your shoulders, and that you have finally cleared the "slough of despond." There, in the early months, you walk knee-deep in flowers, every one of which is a bit of embodied poetry. When the snow has just departed, the fragile cup of the Soldanella makes a purple carpeting amidst turf which seems to have been scorched by the frost. Its delicate beauty suggests that it is made rather of air than of earthly elements, and yet it ventures where no plant of grosser frame dares to rival it. To gather it seems to be sacrilegious; and you are forced to justify yourself for cutting short its career by the general argument of oppressors, namely, that, if you don't commit the crime, some less appreciative sinner, probably a coarse-minded cow, will commit it instead.

And the Soldanella is only one amongst a throng of beauties to which justice could only be done by the author of the Midsummer Night's Dream. When descending from the sterner heights above, the alp is equally delicious. There you hear the first sound that tells of life, the music of the cattle-bells which, to some unfortunately constituted person, at least, is the only music in the world not rather disagreeable than otherwise—probably because it makes no attempt at a tune. Most bells indulge in rather querulous reproach. It is time to get up, to go to church, or to come to dinner, they seem to be saying; and in another minute you will be too late. But the sound of the cow-bells, bursting out for a moment as a faint puff of air lends it wings, or the cattle make a slight movement, and then dying away fitfully and accidentally, dispels for a time the belief that such a thing as hurry exists. The words which set themselves to such music would be, "take your time," "chew the cud," "think of nothing," "breathe fresh air," and "crop sweet herbage."

What can be more delicious than the regions with which such sensations are associated; the delicate beauty of the most exquisite flowers, the sound of cow-bells, and the fragrance of cow's breath: the softness of mountain turf, and the freshness of the mountain air; the rounded slopes of pasture in the foreground, and behind a rugged peak or two, fading into a mere flat shadow in the distance? Why not lie down on one's back, and enjoy the sleep of the hills in their loveliest recesses?—From LESLIE STEPHEN'S "Playground of Europe." ("Reproduced from 'The Playground of Europe.' No. 1—*Blackwell's Mountaineering Library*, edited by H. E. G. TYNDALE, and published by Basil Blackwell, Oxford." New York: Putnam.)

Alone With Cornelia

ALONE all day from directly after breakfast till evening, because my husband went off early to inspect his remoter farms and didn't come back till dark; if I wished to talk I had to talk to Cornelia.

Dogs being great linguists, she quickly picked up English, far more quickly than I picked up German, so we understood each other very well, and *couche, schönmachen,* and *pfui* continued for a long time to be my whole vocabulary.

Fortunately, we liked the same things. She only wanted to be out of doors in the sun, and so did I. Expeditions to the nearer woods soon became our daily business, and the instant my husband, in his high cart, had lurched off round the first corner, we were off round the opposite one, disappearing as quickly as we could, almost scuttling, in our eagerness to be gone beyond reach and sight of the servants. . . .

Only six months before, my Mademoiselle had been addressing me as a *petite sotte,* and commanding me to go upstairs at once and wash. How could a person, used to that sort of thing, all at once start looking lofty, and issuing decrees to people manifestly twice her age?

Convinced that this particular person couldn't, I would make for the open; and once in it, once safe, how happy Cornelia and I were! We frisked across the unreproachful fields, laughing and talking—I swear she laughed and talked,—to the cover of the nearest wood. The world was all before us, and my pockets bulged with biscuits and bones which, when sorted out, would be our several luncheons. What could be more perfect? Nothing wanted to be given orders. The March wind, blowing my skirt all anyhow, and causing Cornelia's ears to stream out behind her, didn't care a fig that I was a fleeing Hausfrau; the woods, when we got to them—those clear light woods of silver birches, free from obscuring undergrowth,—welcomed us with beauty, just as though I were as deserving as anybody else. Pale beauty it was, in a pale sun; beauty of winter delicately dying, of branches bare, except for mistletoe. But beneath the branches were the first signs of spring, for down among last year's dead leaves, in groups, in patches, in streams, and in some places in lakes, hepaticas were beginning to cover the ground with their heavenly blue.

I would sit in great contentment on a tree-stump, munching my biscuits and staring round at these things, while Cornelia, in great contentment too, but for different reasons, busied herself digging holes and burying her dinner-bones; and I often wondered, I remember, whether any human being could be happier than I was then.—From "All the Dogs of My Life," by ELIZABETH. (Copyright 1936, by Doubleday Doran and Co., Inc., New York. London: Heinemann.)

Strengthening Our Citadel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IS IT not a fact that men experience only what they are conscious of? For who could experience a painful condition without being aware of it, that is, without being conscious of it? Since consciousness is mental, a state of awareness, it follows that we experience only what we admit into our thoughts. When we thus see that whatever one may experience is primarily not a condition of matter, but a state of thought, should we not begin at once carefully to guard our consciousness so as to exclude thoughts that are not good? For to be ever conscious of good is to destroy the claims of evil. Is it not plain also that because we can think as we wish, we can shut out of our consciousness any thoughts which are unpleasant, undesirable? Isaiah touched upon this great truth when he said, referring to the protection of God (Isaiah 26:3), "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee."

What is it that temporarily binds men with sorrow, sickness, discord, lack, or failure, but admitting belief in evil into their consciousness? Good thoughts do not burden or trouble men, for good thoughts are thoughts of joyfulness, health, plenty, harmony, and success. That God is the only Mind and that man reflects divine Mind is the basis for successful demonstration in Christian Science, the Science of infinite good. We learn through Christian Science that good is ever present reality, and that it can be experienced here and now.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives us a simple rule for the demonstration of good on page 392 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says: "Stand porter at the door of thought. Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously." She also writes (*ibid.*, p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

Now, let us suppose that the disturbing thought of lack, or perhaps the fear of lack, seems to persist in seeking entrance into our consciousness, hence into our experience. How can such thought be excluded from our consciousness, and how can we be spared such unhappy experience? By firmly barring the door of our consciousness against the spurious, intruding suggestion. And how can this be done? Could an evil or undesirable thought enter a consciousness completely filled with good thoughts? Could one single thought be added to the consciousness already full? No! Thus we readily see that if we keep our consciousness completely filled with good thoughts, no evil or erroneous thought can enter. Therefore good will be manifested in our experience. Let us then joyfully anticipate only good.

The Christian Scientist keeps his consciousness filled with good thoughts when he sincerely and prayerfully turns to God, the infinite source of all good, and acknowledges with conviction God's ever-presence and omnipotence; when he understands that God is divine Mind, and that there is therefore only one Mind from which come all true thoughts. God, good, is Mind; therefore there is in reality but one source of thought; and the thoughts emanating from this source must be good. We need to understand and realize that evil is but illusion, that evil thoughts are erroneous, hence causeless, nonexistent. When the great Master, demonstrating the omnipresence of divine Mind, resuscitated the young daughter of Jairus, she was made conscious of life and health, which are forever good.

We learn in Christian Science that spiritual understanding is a sure defense against all evil. Christian Science reveals the allness of God, good, hence the nothingness of that which is not good. And this is the truth which Christ Jesus said would make men free, free from any sort of human want and woe. Truth, when understood and obeyed, leads into all good. It leads thought to perfection, to the realm of divine Love, where all is peaceful, beautiful, good, and true.

Indeed, we strengthen our citadel, that is, we bar our consciousness, our mental home, against all that is not good, in proportion as we entertain Christlike thoughts, through spiritual understanding. Entertaining, or even admitting into our consciousness, such thoughts as personal censure, resentment, jealousy, selfishness, fear, and the like, deprives us of a sense of good; and, unless rejected, evil thoughts may appear in experience as discord, disease, lack, and failure. On page 210 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy assures us, "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort."

The law of good is demonstrated as we grow to know God, and God's perfect man; when we learn persistently and consistently to exclude from our consciousness thoughts which are not good. Men are free to think as they wish. And we experience good in proportion to our right thinking and right doing. For it is impossible to think good without experiencing good.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.)

Rinforzare la nostra Cittadella

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NON è forse un fatto che gli uomini fanno l'esperienza soltanto di ciò di cui sono consci? Poichè chi potrebbe esperimentare una condizione penosa senza rendersene conto, vale a dire, senza esserne consci? Dacchè la consapevolezza è mentale, uno stato di accorgimento, ne segue che esperimentiamo soltanto ciò che ammettiamo nei nostri pensieri. Così quando vediamo che qualsiasi cosa di cui si fa l'esperienza è primariamente non una condizione della materia, ma uno stato di pensiero, non dovremmo incominciare subito a vigilare attentamente la nostra consapevolezza sì da escludere pensieri che non sono buoni? Poichè essere sempre consci del bene significa distruggere le pretese del male. Non è pure chiaro che, poichè possiamo pensare come vogliamo, possiamo escludere dalla nostra consapevolezza tutti i pensieri che sono sgradevoli, non desiderabili? Isaia alluse a questa grande verità quando disse, riferendosi alla protezione di Dio (Isaia 26:3): "A colui ch'è fermo nei suoi sentimenti tu conservi la pace, la pace, perchè in te confida".

Che cosa è quello che temporaneamente incatena gli uomini con afflizione, malattia, discordia, scarsità od insuccesso, se non l'ammettere la credenza nel male nella nostra consapevolezza? I buoni pensieri non aggravano nè turbano gli uomini, poichè i buoni pensieri sono pensieri di gioia, salute, abbondanza, armonia e successo. Che Dio è la sola Mente e che l'uomo riflette la divina Mente, questa è la base per una dimostrazione ben riuscita nella Scienza Cristiana, la Scienza del bene infinito. Impariamo per mezzo della Scienza Cristiana che il bene è una realtà sempre presente, e che se ne può fare l'esperienza qui ed ora.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, ci dà una semplice regola per la dimostrazione del bene a pagina 392 di *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, dove dice: "Sorvegliate la porta del pensiero. Ammettendo soltanto tali conclusioni quali voi desiderate siano realizzate in risultati corporei, vi controllerete armoniosamente". Essa scrive pure (*ibid.*, pag. 261): "Fissate il pensiero risolutamente a ciò che è permanente, buono e vero, e farete entrare queste cose nella vostra esperienza in proporzione alla loro occupazione dei vostri pensieri"

Ora supponiamo che il pensiero disturbante di scarsità, o forse la paura della scarsità, sembri persistere nel cercare di entrare nella nostra consapevolezza, quindi nella nostra esperienza. Come possono essere esclusi dalla nostra consapevolezza tali pensieri, e come possiamo evitare un'esperienza tanto dolorosa? Sbarrando fermamente la porta della nostra consapevolezza contro la suggestione spuria, importuna. E come si può far questo? Forse che un pensiero malvagio o non desiderabile potrebbe introdursi in una consapevolezza completamente riempita di buoni pensieri? Forse che un solo pensiero potrebbe essere aggiunto ad una consapevolezza già ripiena? No! Così vediamo senz'altro che se manteniamo la nostra consapevolezza completamente ripiena di buoni pensieri, nessun pensiero malvagio od errato può entrare. Di conseguenza il bene sarà manifestato nella nostra esperienza. Anticipiamo dunque allegramente soltanto il bene.

Lo Scientista Cristiano mantiene la sua consapevolezza ripiena di buoni pensieri quando sinceramente e nello spirito della preghiera si rivolge a Dio, l'infinita sorgente di ogni bene, e riconosce con convinzione la costante presenza e onnipotenza di Dio; quando comprende che Dio è Mente divina, e che vi è perciò una sola Mente dalla quale provengono tutti i veri pensieri. Dio, il bene, è Mente; quindi vi è in realtà una sola sorgente di pensiero; ed i pensieri che emanano da questa sorgente devono essere buoni. Abbiamo bisogno di comprendere e di renderci conto del fatto che il male è soltanto un'illusione, che i pensieri malvagi sono erronei, quindi senza causa, non esistenti. Quando il grande Maestro, dimostrando l'onnipresenza della Mente divina, risuscitò la figlioletta di Iairo, essa fu resa conscia di vita e di salute, che sono sempre buone.

Impariamo nella Scienza Cristiana che la comprensione spirituale è una difesa sicura contro ogni male. La Scienza Cristiana rivela la totalità di Dio, il bene, quindi la nullità di ciò che non è il bene. E questa è la verità che Cristo Gesù disse avrebbe reso gli uomini liberi, liberi da ogni genere di necessità e di miserie umane. La verità, qualora compresa ed obbedita, conduce ad ogni bene. Conduce il pensiero alla perfezione, alla sfera del divino Amore, dove tutto è pacifico, bello, buono e vero.

Invero noi rinforziamo la nostra cittadella, cioè noi chiudiamo la nostra consapevolezza, la nostra casa mentale, contro tutto ciò che non è buono, nella proporzione colla quale noi ospitiamo pensieri come quelli di Cristo, per mezzo della comprensione spirituale. Ospitare, od anche ammettere, nella nostra consapevolezza pensieri come censura personale, risentimento, gelosia, egoismo, timore e simili, ci priva di un senso del bene; e, a meno che non siano rigettati, i cattivi pensieri appaiono nell'esperienza come discordia, malattia, scarsità ed insuccesso. A pagina 210 di *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* Mrs. Eddy ci assicura che "I buoni pensieri sono un'armatura impervia; rivestiti con essi siete completamente protetti dagli attacchi di ogni specie di errore".

La legge del bene è dimostrata in misura che c'innalziamo alla conoscenza di Dio e dell'uomo perfetto di Dio; quando impariamo persistentemente e regolarmente ad escludere dalla nostra consapevolezza pensieri che non sono buoni. Gli uomini sono liberi di pensare come vogliono. E noi facciamo l'esperienza del bene in proporzione al nostro retto pensare e retto agire. Poichè è impossibile di pensare il bene senza esperimentare il bene.

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Sea Joy

GIVE me a sturdy boat
That I may know the thrill
Of arduous days afloat
And nights star-lit and still,—

Steal out upon the tide
While it is hardly light,
Softly bring up inside
Strange harbors with the night:

So to be playmate of
Sun, wind and water,—free
Of river, creek and cove,
And the broad open sea.

In countryside and town
These must remain with me,
As thought goes cruising down
Channels of memory.

EDGAR NEWGASS

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A constructive step towards the bringing about of understanding between nations has been undertaken by the Overseas League of the National Council for Education of Canada, which for several years past has arranged for the inter-exchange of parties of students and teachers between Canada, the British Empire and other countries. Canada is a natural interpreter between Great Britain and France, and Great Britain and the United States, and the work which she is carrying out through the Overseas League is a notable and active contribution towards the promotion of a kindlier feeling and a truer understanding between nations.

Primarily, youth is a seeker, and through the Overseas League an increasingly large number of young individuals are given the chance of meeting the youth of other nations, and, through a friendly exchange of hospitality, of learning to understand their problems. In this way much narrowness and many misconceptions are broken down, to the furtherance of friendship and the promotion of a wider good.

Prejudices Vanish

Unreasonable as it is, many of us tend to judge other nations by the individuals we know belonging to that country. An instance of this came to my notice recently. A teacher from the United States had harbored a prejudice against England and the English, although she had never been out of America. For many years she had used her position to further her antagonism. Last year business drove her unwillingly to England. She confesses now that almost immediately she fell in love with both the people and the land, and is now doing everything in her power to correct the misconceptions she formerly sowed in her own country.

For this reason the inter-exchange of students and teachers organized by the Overseas League of the Council for Education of Canada is vitally important. With their help boys and girls who might never have left their native shores, are enabled to experience the broadening influence of travel. Wherever they go under the auspices of the League, they are entertained in the private homes or in the schools of the host country, and so are made to feel "at home." In this way many lasting friendships are founded, and friendship, based on mutual respect between different nationals is a deep need in the world today.

Program for Coming Summer

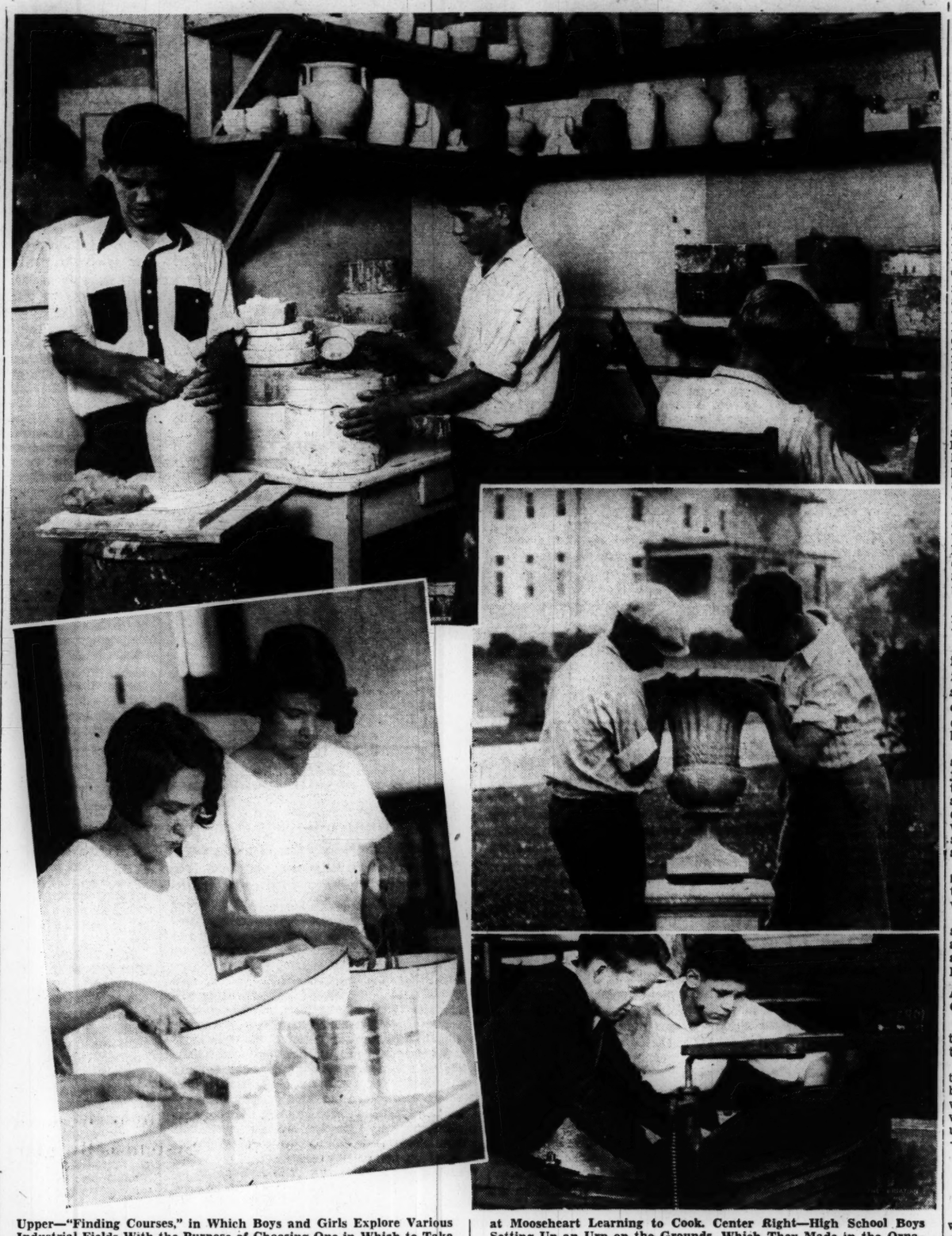
The great youth rally which the League is holding in London on May 18 will in nowise affect the usual interchange of hospitality between the students of Canada, Great Britain and France, and a party of students will also be the guests of student Germany. Various programs are arranged for both the students and the teachers' tours, comprising visits to places of special interest or beauty in England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris and a cruise through the Norwegian fjords.

Of interest, too, is the Summer School of English, which will meet in August at Eastbourne. The boys and girls are to be accommodated in four school buildings, and whilst time will be given to out-of-door pursuits, such as tennis, bathing, cycling and so forth, the groups are to be addressed each day by some author famous in contemporary English literature. This summer Dr. Axel Munthe, author of "Story of San Michele," will make the opening speech. This school is as much a School of England as a School of English, and through the works of its famous writers, as well as by rambles and drives through some of its most lovely country, the students will be led to a greater understanding and appreciation of the small island which is "mother" to so vast an Empire.

In a message to the teachers, students and undergraduates who travel under the guidance of the Overseas League of the Council for Education of Canada, Major Ney, vice-president and organizer of the League, writes: "Try to understand, rather than to see, otherwise the things you see may appear meaningless and disappointing."

Here, in a sentence, is the key to all intelligent travel. The object of these tours, these inter-exchanges of student youth and teachers of many countries, is to help the future citizens to learn, through understanding, tolerance, so that the world's peace may find safety in their keeping.

ALICE CHAUNCEY



Upper—"Finding Courses," in Which Boys and Girls Explore Various Industrial Fields With the Purpose of Choosing One in Which to Take Apprenticeship Training, Are Provided at Mooseheart. The Youngsters Here Are Taking Such a Course in Pottery. Left—High School Girls at Mooseheart Learning to Cook. Center Right—High School Boys Setting Up an Urn on the Grounds, Which They Made in the Ornamental Concrete Shop. Below—Boys Studying the Sheet Metal Trade Make Actual Things That Are Used in the Community

Young Trade Apprentices

Labor and Service Welded Together at Mooseheart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mooseheart, Ill.

Vocational training here helps to fit high school students to step from graduation platform into full-sized jobs in industry. Yet it is designed to take nothing from the regular school program. Boys and girls at Mooseheart, "child city" of the Loyal Order of Moose, are orphans or half-orphans. Upon graduating from high school they must try to stand on their own feet. To that end vocational training is a necessity. But it isn't allowed to pinch the children's education in other lines. Rather is that broadened, educators here state; for learning a trade is interpreted as a stepping-stone to a better understanding of textbook theories.

"One trouble with the educational system today," declares Mr. W. J. Leinweber, superintendent of Mooseheart, "is that a bright boy may be pushed along in school and presented with scholarships. Then, upon earning his degrees in a university he starts out being an educator himself, or a leader of men, and tries to solve the world's economic problems without having any first-hand contact with them. His knowledge is mostly derived from textbooks and is theoretical, not practical."

Active Workers In Community

Not so at Mooseheart. Here learning a trade and active participation in other work of the community serve as educational projects—a sort of laboratory for proving and demonstrating what is read in school books.

For the boys, vocational training starts with "Finding Courses" in junior high. The youngsters journey through a series of shops, test themselves out in the work in each, and decide what trade they like best and wish to specialize in. It takes about six months to go through a shop, spending two periods in it daily.

Then during senior high school the boys are thoroughly trained through the apprentice stage in their chosen vocations.

"By working in each of the shops," said Mr. Leinweber, "the boys gain a knowledge of tools and machinery, and ideas on manufacturing and processing."

A Symbol of Serving One Another

They make practical, actual things, and see them put to use in the community. It is not play work.

Some milk cans were needed by the cafeteria. New refrigerators nad been bought and the old cans wouldn't fit. The sheet metal shop was told about it. Some boys measured the space in the refrigerators and manufactured new cans that fitted. Furnace pipes and eaves troughs for Mooseheart buildings are turned out when needed.

Does anything need repair? The boys are almost always equal to it.

A tricycle belonging to a small Mooseheart child had been outgrown. Could anything be done about it? Boys in the machine shop set a length of steel into the tricycle's frame, reinforcing it strongly, and the beloved vehicle had caught up with its owner's additional inches.

Once some conveyor equipment needed for handling coal broke down. The boys, under the direction of the machine shop instructor, took it in hand and fixed it.

Learning Firsthand What Labor Is

"We could have men come in and do such work," Mr. Leinweber said. "Sometimes we are criticized because we don't by men who would like the jobs. But we want the young people to have the educational benefit this work gives them."

A swimming pool was recently built by some of the older boys as an educational project. On purpose they did not use a conveyor, but dug out the earth with shovels and carted it away in wheelbarrows. The boys learned firsthand what labor is, declares the superintendent, and also an appreciation of the significance of the machine. And the swimming pool is going to mean more to them because they themselves made it.

Of course, the girls, too, learn a trade or profession. They can choose from a curriculum which includes, besides homemaking, cafeteria directing, domestic science, beauty culture, secretarial work, dress design, etc.

Girls Learn Points In House Planning

And besides such learning, all girls are required to take a six months' course in electricity. They study household appliances—electric irons, fuses, plugs, radios, refrigerators. If years hence a Mooseheart girl's husband earns $5 a day and a fuse in their home burns out, she won't have to pay $2 to an electrician. She can fix the fuse herself.

Drafting and house designing are included in the girls' curriculum, too. Why? "Women spend about 90 per cent of the income of men," said Mr. Leinweber. "So it is important that they understand how to get the right worth out of it. When a woman helps her husband buy a house, she should be able to judge it beyond its appearance. How about the materials in the house? Will it be cool in summer and warm in winter? Is the electric wiring what it should be?"

American Student Unions

The first student union building was constructed about 40 years ago, and in the past decade the movement has become increasingly widespread. The Association of College Unions, established 17 years ago, now has 31 full members—president, Carl Lauterback, director of Todd Union, University of Rochester, and secretary, Paul B. Hartenstein, director of Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania. The association held its annual convention at the University of Texas, in December, and is co-operating with Miss Edith Ouzts who is gathering material for a survey sponsored by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation.

University of Kentucky's new student union building is soon to become a reality. The site is being cleared and architect's drawings are being reviewed for acceptance. The red brick building to cost over $200,000 will be three stories in height with an arcade on the ground floor accommodating a soda grill, cafeteria, dining room for athletes, kitchens, etc.; other features will be the men's lounge, woman's lounge, a great hall, clubrooms, social room offices, ballroom and promenade deck.—From School Life.

A. C. E. Tours

The A. C. E. World Fellowship Committee, Mary M. Reed, chairman, announces that definite arrangements have been made for two A. C. E. tours during the summer of 1937. One, under the leadership of O. F. Mathiasen of Antioch College, will visit the Scandinavian countries. Academic credits will be given for this tour. The other, led by Edith Conard, Teachers College, Columbia University, will visit the Orient. This party will have for one of its main objectives attendance at the conference of the World Federation of Education Associations in Tokyo, Japan, Aug. 2-7, 1937.

Those wishing further information concerning these tours may write to Dr. Mary M. Reed, chairman of the World Fellowship Committee of the Association for Childhood Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.—From Childhood Education.

Around the Round Table Dial

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever in searching for a radio (wireless) program twist the dial back and forth, pausing to hear a scrap of music here and a few sentences there? Today we are moving from one "station" to another in this way, and each station is a Round Tabler, the part you hear being a portion of a longer talk. So here goes.—Chairman.

Station Mr. R. K., Illinois

I have recently attended a short series of lectures—public lectures—given by the University of Chicago in a down town hall on the subject of "Planning," and its relationship to labor, capital, world affairs, etc. I have come away greatly impressed with the idea of the great need of youth to be more positively informed as to trends of thinking in the world today.

Smatterings of this information are to be found in most newspapers. But more is to be found in the better magazines and in the Monitor.

Youth needs to be fortified against surface judgments. It needs to realize that rarely does a news story touch anything but the surface on most problems of the day. It needs to realize that on most questions the majority of the people are wrong in their beliefs simply because the majority are ignorant of the problem involved.

Station Mr. K. H., California

Recently a man well known for his success in the field of literature spoke to me of the enrichment which can come to one's own efforts through a growing and intimate acquaintance with great literature, especially poetry. Poetry, he said substantially gives music to one's prose. So I was glad to read an article not long ago on the value of reading poetry. The admonition in it about reading aloud is worthy of attention, and that of itself is a good vehicle for self-expression. I once inveigled a group of friends into forming a chorus for reading poetry. We gave only one concert, and that ended in laughter, but it was fun and helpful, and serious people have done it with good success and have written books about it.

Station Miss M. N., Yorkshire, Eng.

The article in the Monitor of December 8 about Bradford was particularly interesting. We were able to recognize most of the buildings in the photograph. The people of Bradford are very fortunate in that they live within easy reach of the beautiful Yorkshire Dales. There are some very pretty places in the outskirts of Bradford and beautiful parks in the city. So much is written of the textile trade of Bradford, that many people do not realize how near it is to the country.

Station Miss G. R. P., California

I recently acquired some property in the Santa Susanna Mountains; hill and valley including a five-room cabin, furnished but unoccupied for a long time. The whole place seemed to hark back to the days of the Spanish Romanceros. Since its first owner, the State of California has been under three flags, and the capital of the State changed from Monterey to Sacramento.

At this place in the southern part of the State there are orange groves, bordering my property and many giant cactus beds. There have been no improvements, such as electricity, gas or water added to my mountain cabin. But in the near-by metropolis, 30 minutes' drive away, there have been great strides of progress. While the coyotes still howl and the mountain lion and deer make their way almost to the back door for food, a city teeming with millions of inhabitants living under the most modern circumstances, has its place in the western sun, only a very few miles away.

Station Mr. D. M., England

Believing as I do that nations sharing common ideals can likewise co-operate or at least interpret to each other institutions both accept as necessary, I would be grateful to know what are the American Youth organizations which we in Great Britain have as Scouts, brigades, clubs, Toc H Cadets, etc. Also the United States can teach others as to looking after the boy in industry. What kind of youth papers do they read? Is American Youth inspired with the need for service? Is he religiously inclined? Is there any role he performs voluntarily like some Englishmen becoming Territorials?

Station Mrs. A. S., Canada

Every week I read with interest the letters of the Round Table. The thought of making friends in all countries of the world is a very beautiful one, but let us pledge ourselves to answer all correspondents who make that plea for friendship by writing to us.

And now, as a well-known advertisement for automobile tires says, "Time to re-tire." So whisking the dial to zero—or infinity—we say . . .

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Christian Colleges in China

Missionary in Origin—Now Part of National System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

Looking toward the Christian college of the future in China, Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, veteran educator, who was president of Yenching University near Peiping until the direction passed into Chinese hands but who remains associated with the institution as a guiding spirit, sees a trend toward correlation of the various institutions, elimination of useless duplication, and growing Chinese control and influence.

These things he feels to be thoroughly for the good of the colleges, according to an article contributed to the current issue of the Shanghai missionary organ, Chinese Recorder. He feels that the schools have shown great development from the days when they were "often in effect, though not by intention, vocational schools for the study of English, the mastery of which provided openings for a variety of comparatively lucrative careers."

In the old days, he says, "religion was taught in required classes and by attendance on services of worship, much of it deadly dull and with but slight relation to the circumstances or spiritual needs of Chinese youth. Those who declared themselves Christian . . . did this in an abnormal hothouse atmosphere, and in large numbers failed to retain their faith and fervor in the more chilling environment outside of college walls. In other cases there was a revulsion and the anti-Christian agitations of recent decades have been not infrequently led by the products of mission schools."

Now on Voluntary Basis

Yet "these unpretentious institutions, with all of their human and material limitations, have accomplished results, both of the sort for which they were originally founded and others surprisingly different, which abundantly justify all the money and devoted effort put into them." Now, with government registration required, the new regulations "strongly supported by public opinion have made required religious classes and compulsory attendance on worship no longer permissible," but it has been amply demonstrated that religious activities can still be maintained on a voluntary basis that may be preferable even from the standpoint of genuine spiritual influence. In any case, government registration is a reasonable requirement and has many compensating benefits."

The institutions are becoming more Chinese in character, says Dr. Stuart; they have an increasing proportion of highly qualified Chinese on the faculties, there is special emphasis on Chinese studies, and in general they are more in tone with the spirit of the country and are so regarded by the people. "Begun as integral adjuncts to a missionary enterprise which from its nature must be foreign and transient, they are rapidly, if unobtrusively, taking their rightful place in an officially co-ordinated national system of higher education, differing from others chiefly in their foreign origin and religious purpose."

Diminishing Contributions

Looking toward the future, Dr. Stuart feels certain assumptions to be fairly safe.

Contributions from the West, which have been primarily from the United States, will continue to diminish. Even with progress toward recovery—"the long depression has produced profound and enduring psychological consequences which, with changing religious concepts, will make it by no means easy to secure substantial gifts even from the small number of spiritually and internationally minded Americans who still have money to give away."

The Chinese Government will assert its right to larger control and "may enforce more or less drastic reorganization in order to avoid needless duplication, to secure further provision for vocational emphasis, or otherwise to attain a larger measure of efficiency in its comprehensive program. Such a policy should be encouraged by us and in any case it would be ungracious if not futile to resist."

The problem of the actively Christian character of the institutions will become increasingly, and before long almost exclusively, dependent on the available Chinese leadership, both with reference to secondary and to higher education. Dr. Stuart emphasizes the importance of the middle school as touching the most impressionable period; "it has been the proven experience in the West, and is apparently about equally so in China, that religious decisions are usually reached before entering college.

To Fit Them For Leadership

"A realistic consideration" of the foregoing issue accentuates, in Dr. Stuart's belief, the advisability of maintaining in Christian schools of all grades the right type of missionary teacher as a means, during a formative period, of finding and fitting for leadership the right kind of Chinese Christians.

Dr. Stuart believes that the colleges and universities are essential to the Christian movement in China. "They need not continue to be ecclesiastically governed but they must regain alike their academic prestige and their religious vitality. The hostel and religious workers attached to non-Chinese institutions or located in the great student centers have their place but cannot be a substitute for "colleges Christian in origin and control."

If the foregoing assumptions are justified, Dr. Stuart feels that "these institutions must continue to be maintained at the highest possible scholastic and spiritual levels and this is impossible so long as they remain as they are now. The geographical, denominational and other reasons for the separate existence of so many have become irrelevant. By reducing much of the extravagant duplication there could be superior quality in equipment and personnel with corresponding benefits to the cause for which they have all been created."

Adapting the Letter to the Reader

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps there is no letter-writing problem which tests a correspondent's skill more surely than that which arises when he must explain a trade term or a trade custom to a customer—and do it without hurting the customer's self-respect.

If he is to accomplish his purpose, he must write imaginatively and from the customer's point of view. He must make his explanation painstakingly clear and use simple, everyday words that the customer will surely understand. At the same time, however, he must be careful to avoid any semblance of "talking down" to the customer.

The difficulty of writing in this fashion is illustrated by the following letter. The addressee was a woman not accustomed to investing funds. She had written that the salesman told her the bond she bought would be $490, and she is indignant that the firm is now asking her to pay $502.50 in settlement for it.

Dear Mrs. Harkness:

Thank you for your letter of September 6th regarding the $500 Jones-Bell Corporation First Sinking Fund 6% bond, due October 1, 1945, which you purchased on September 1 at 98 and accrued interest, or $502.50.

You will note that your bond carries coupons numbered 23 to 40 inclusive for $15.00 each and due October 1 and April 1 each year to, and including, October 1, 1945. Coupon No. 23 is due October 1, 1936.

The $12.50 shown on the confirmation of your purchase is the interest which has accrued from April 1, 1936, the last interest date. On October 1, when you clip your coupon, you will receive $15.00, which will cover the $12.50 you paid us as accrued interest and $2.50 interest to which you are entitled for the month of September. Deducting the $12.50 which will be returned to you October 1st, the cost of your bond will be $490, $10 less than the face value.

If you have any other questions regarding this bond or any of your other securities, I shall be glad to answer them for you to the best of my ability.

Yours truly,

Though this letter is admirably definite and workmanlike, the executive to whom it was submitted believed that it might be more exactly suited to its reader. "Her letter," he said, "indicates that she doesn't understand such terms as "accrued interest," "confirmation," and "face value." And if possible, some of these dates and figures should be eliminated—they'll merely make matters harder for her. "This letter"—and he smiled as he said it—"is simply too business-like."

The revised letter read as follows:

Dear Mrs Harkness:

Though our statement of September 3 calls for a payment of $502.50, you are right in believing you purchased the Jones-Bell bond for $490. I am sorry our letter did not fully explain this seeming contradiction, and am glad to straighten out the matter with you now.

The bond, as you know, pays $30 of interest each year. This sum is earned at the rate of $2.50 a month and paid to the bond holder in installments of $15 twice yearly—that is, on April 1 and October 1.

On the first of October you will have owned the bond for one month, and it will have earned $2.50 of interest. When you cash the October coupon, however, you will receive $15. Obviously, of this sum, $12.50 will have been earned while the bond was in the possession of its previous owner.

This $12.50 is the sum you are now paying, through us, to the man who formerly owned the bond. It is not in any sense an addition to the cost of the bond, however, for it is returned to you when you receive your first interest payment. This manner of selling bonds is universally used, and you will recognize its simplicity and fairness.

If there are points that this does not make completely clear, I shall appreciate your allowing me to go over them with you.

Yours very truly,

In the revised letter, the writer is obviously thinking more of his reader and her background. This thoughtfulness is especially apparent in the opening paragraph, in which he cheerfully assumes responsibility for the misunderstanding, and thus puts the reader at ease. The simplified explanation which follows is complete without being tedious, and it will surely be readily understood.

It is definitely worth while that the writer visualize his reader. When he does so, he is much more likely to make a presentation that fits.

LOUIS W. McKELVEY

You cannot give too much thought to the selection of the proper school for your boy or girl.

Advertisements of selected Schools appear in The Christian Science Monitor each Tuesday and Saturday on the Education Page.

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Business and Industry

Rail Chief Tells How Freight Traffic Jumped 40 P.C. Since 1932

Commerce and Finance

1937 Paper Box Sales May Break Previous Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The paper box industry in some divisions is setting new peaks thus far this year, topping the record highs reached by some divisions in 1936, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

Creation of artistic designs, penetration of virgin fields and the widening use of folding and set-up boxes, as well as corrugated and solid fiber shipping containers, have pushed activity into top gear, says the report.

Materials Scarce

"Production," the survey continues, "in some branches has been limited only by the scarcity of materials and lack of expert workmen.

"Higher by 20 to 25 per cent than last year's, production of paperboard during the first quarter maintained the peak rate of 1936. For the latter year it established a new record at 5,370,000 tons, which represented 45 per cent of the total 1936 paper production of 11,843,000 tons.

"It exceeded the 1935 paperboard output of 4,722,890 tons, the previous high, by 13.7 per cent, and surpassed that of 1929 at 4,451,187 tons by 20.6 per cent. This division operated at a theoretical capacity of 87 per cent in 1936, which compared with 79 per cent in 1935 and 78 in 1929.

"Little relief from the scarcity of raw materials is foreseen before the fourth quarter," according to the survey. "Even should the new capacity planned be brought into production at that time, it could barely supply 5 per cent of present requirements. As the backlog of orders is the largest since 1920, the quotations on materials have advanced rapidly since December, and abrupt markups are in prospect for all types of paper boxes and containers.

Sales Up Sharply

"Following an increase of 14 to 18 per cent in 1936 over 1935, which had risen 15 per cent from the combined level of 1934 and 1933, sales in the folding box division have continued to soar thus far this year. Volume for the first quarter was 20 to 30 per cent more than in 1936, with some districts reporting a gain of 50 per cent for March alone. Even a minor portion of the work now in process in the developing and designing departments would be sufficient to project the 1937 volume to a new all-time peak.

"Manufacturers have been operating around 80 per cent of theoretical capacity, which practically means capacity. This was an increase of 27 per cent over the average of 63 per cent for the first quarter of 1936. In spite of these higher schedules and installation of additional equipment, incoming orders have been running so rapidly ahead of production that some plants have refused business specifying delivery in less than three or four months. Most sellers are unwilling to quote prices beyond 60 days," concludes the report.

Oil Industry Sets Record in Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The oil industry set a new record during the first quarter of 1937, with production totaling about 295,000,000 barrels valued in excess of $360,000,000, J. Meyer Jr. & Co. reports. This exceeded the nation's oil output during the corresponding period in 1936 by 33,000,000 barrels, and represented an aggregate increase, this year, of approximately $65,000,000 in receipts of oil producers during the first three months.

"Continuance of this 13 per cent production increase during the remainder of the year should result in a 1937 production of about 1,240,000,000 barrels," the company said. "On the basis of prevailing prices, this would lift the value of the year's production about $125,000,000 above the previous record of $1,425,000,000 attained in 1926.

League to Study World Raw Material Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The study of world distribution of raw materials undertaken by the League of Nations is seen by Dr. Henry F. Grady, United States representative at recent League committee meetings on this matter and dean of the college of commerce at the University of California here, as a step in the direction of world peace.

It will serve, he said, in an interview here, to give nations a better understanding of the factors involved and, by disclosing any unfair practices that may exist, point the way to equalizing conditions. The study also should serve to bring into the open nations that may be using their need of raw materials as a "smoke screen" to cloak other motives.

At the recent meeting of the committee at Geneva, a list of 40 commodities was compiled for study, and two sub-committees were appointed—one to investigate the problem from the standpoint of exports, and the other imports.

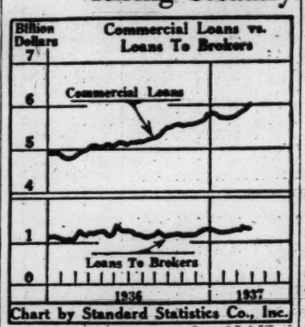
Canadian School Savings Increase Over Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The total deposit of the pupils of the 499 schools in Canada in the Penny Bank is $1,376,808, a total more than $45,000 in excess of the corresponding figure for a year ago, according to the recent report of J. R. Littleproud, Ontario Penny Bank inspector.

The number of schools having 80 per cent or over of their pupils making deposits each banking day during January and February was 36, compared with 26 such schools a year ago. The report for Toronto and vicinity for March showed 90 per cent of the enrollment with Penny Bank accounts.

Commercial Loans Rising Steadily



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commercial loans (all other) have risen in each of the past nine weeks. The aggregate of the lendings reported in the weekly member bank statement is now some $264,000,000 higher than at the January low point, and $867,000,000 higher than a year ago.

Significantly enough, however, brokers' loans have declined in recent weeks, and now stand only some $95,000,000 higher than a year ago. Total collateral loans are only $43,000,000 above the total at this time last year.

Scrap Institute Heads Resign On Exports' Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A stand by the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel opposing all legislation interfering with free and open markets resulted in the resignation of the president and two of the governors at a board meeting last week, it has just been learned.

Darwin S. Luntz of Canton, Ohio, presiding as president was succeeded by Michael V. Bonomo, former vice-president. Mr. Luntz is treasurer of the Schiavone-Bonomo Corporation of New York. The directors that resigned were Philip W. Frieder of Cleveland and William J. Ross of Chicago.

Benjamin Schwartz, executive director of the institute said that the resignations did not mean that there was a split in the ranks of the scrap iron dealers. "It was a difference of opinion on a vital matter of policy," he said. "The membership as a whole has been increasing steadily, and we have gained about 100 new members in the last few weeks."

A joint commission to be named by the institute and the American Iron and Steel Institute to study the relation of scrap exports to the domestic market was proposed by Mr. Luntz Sept. 9 last year, but this program has not thus far been given practical effect.

Mr. Bonomo said that at that time that exports of scrap iron and steel kept the industry from bankruptcy during the depression, and that no defense was needed for the logical and natural export of scrap.

A few days ago a bill restricting exports of scrap iron and steel was introduced in Congress. Nevertheless, Donald Richberg, former head of the NRA, has been retained by the committee on scrap of the Independent Steel and Iron Producers to prepare a more comprehensive bill than the one now before Congress.

Rivet Concerns Hit On Monopoly Charge

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had brought a monopoly charge against 13 companies belonging to the "Institute of Tubular-Split and Outside Pronged Rivet Manufacturers." The institute has headquarters at Waupun, Wis.

A commission statement said the companies "constitute a substantial majority of all manufacturers of industrial rivets in the United States", and charged them with fixing uniform prices and lessening competition.

The companies are: Shelton Tubular Rivet Company and Shelton Tack Company of Shelton, Conn., Tubular Rivet & Stud Company of Boston, Judson L. Thomson Manufacturing Company of Waltham, Mass., Milford Rivet & Machine Company of Milford, Conn., Chicago Rivet & Machine Company of Chicago, Manufacturers' Belt Hook Company of Chicago, National Rivet & Manufacturing Company of Waupun, Wis., Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn., Penn Rivet Corporation of Philadelphia, Townsend Company of New Brighton, Penna., John Hassall, Inc., of Brooklyn and J. W. Coombs Manufacturing Company of Fort Washington, Penna.

Atlantic Refining's Net Per Share Off in Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The Atlantic Refining Company and subsidiary companies report a profit for the first quarter of 1937 of $1,993,000, after interest, depreciation, taxes, etc. compared with a profit of $1,383,000 for the first quarter of 1936. No provision has been made for any surtax on undistributed profits.

Profit per share on common stock (after deducting dividend on preferred stock in 1937) for the first quarter of 1937 was 69 cents as compared with 74 cents for the corresponding period of 1936 which was prior to the issuance of the preferred stock.

Order Elevators for Italy

NEW YORK (AP)—An order for the first high-speed gearless elevator equipment to be installed in Italy has been received at the Chicago headquarters of the Westinghouse Electric Elevator Company, it was announced by Frank Reed, president. Twenty equipments will be installed in the 15-story office building of the Montecatini Company, a chemical concern, located in Milan.

Laws, Increasing Costs, Cloud Rail Future, Says Budd

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—American railway service never has been as prompt and dependable as at present, but the future of the carriers is clouded by a maladjustment of revenue and expenses, a condition aggravated by proposed legislation which would add large sums to operating costs, Ralph Budd, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, told the Associated Traffic Clubs of America here today.

"Largely due to low rates, better cars, and faster trains, the volume of passenger traffic has increased 37 per cent since 1933," he said, "but there has been only a 25 per cent increase in revenue from that traffic. When the cost of handling the larger volume is taken into account there was a relatively small gain in net income."

Since the revenues from traffic handled must support the country's rail system, the more traffic handled the less would be the unit cost, and any traffic diverted to competitors maintained at public expense would tend to increase the rate on what remained, Mr. Budd continued. Railroads were far more dependent upon the maintenance of volume of traffic than were such carriers as trucks and boats, because those agencies did not have a heavy investment in roadway, terminals and other properties, he added.

"Passenger traffic went from rails to highways for reasons other than economy, and when railways were not in the position that they are now to make a bid for the business," he said. "New trains of the finest types now offered have been possible of construction only during the last three years, because the essential materials were not available before that time.

"Rail travel is less than 5 per cent of all the traveling done now, but the total is so great that by capturing an additional 5 per cent of it, or creating an equivalent amount of new business, the railways would double their passenger traffic."

Improvements made in facilities for rail traffic and the superiority in the service have contributed to bring about an increase of 40 per cent in freight volume since the low point of 1932, he declared.

Unemployment Drops 17 P. C. in February Compared With 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of February unemployment totaled 8,914,000, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. This is a decrease of 203,000 or 2.2 per cent from the revised estimate for January, 1937, and a decrease of 1,865,000, or 17.3 per cent, from February, 1936.

Employment in all types of enterprise in the United States in February, 1937, was 43,881,000 workers. This was an increase of 252,000 workers, or 0.6 per cent, over January, 1937, and an increase of 2,457,000, or 5.9 per cent, over February, 1936.

The number of workers employed in February, 1937, was 3,395,000, or 7.2 per cent, below the average of 47,276,000 workers employed in 1929.

From January, 1937, to February, 1937, the increases in employment, by industrial groups, were: Manufacturing, 233,000; service, 49,000; transportation, 29,000; construction, 20,000; trade, distribution and finance, 17,000; mining, 6000, and public utilities, 1000. The only decrease, amounting to 113,000, was found in agriculture.

Compared with February, 1936, employment in February, 1937, increased 13.4 per cent in manufacturing; 7.7 per cent in trade, distribution and finance; 7.5 per cent in transportation; 5.7 per cent in the public utilities; 5.4 per cent in mining; 5.2 per cent in the service industries; 1.7 per cent in forestry and fishing, and 0.9 per cent in agriculture. The only decrease, amounting to 13.2 per cent, was found in construction.

Form British Corporation To Make Celotex Products

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of a British corporation to manufacture and market Celotex products in the British Isles and colonial possessions was announced by B. G. Dahlberg, president of Celotex Corp., of Chicago.

Organization will be effected by American and British interests and the company will be known as Celotex, Ltd., Mr. Dahlberg said.

Underwriting arrangements have been completed for erection of a plant in Wembley district of London at an estimated cost of $1,250,000.

G. S. Waddington, who had directed the sales organization for Celotex products abroad, has been appointed managing director of Celotex Ltd., Mr. Dahlberg stated.

Pennsylvania Places Large Order for All-Steel Cars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A big construction order of all-steel freight cars and chassis for new electric passenger locomotives "of the heaviest and most powerful design" has been placed by the Pennsylvania Railroad with its Altoona shops, it was announced. The total cost of the new equipment will be slightly in excess of $10,750,000, it added.

"The construction will provide over 5,000,000 man-hours of work for employees of the railroad at Altoona and those of the mills in other industries furnishing the electrical apparatus for the locomotives, and materials and parts for the cars," it added.

Social Security Well Based In Hawaii and New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Although New Zealand claims to be among the first countries in the world to adopt an old-age pension system similar to that which went into effect in the United States Jan. 1 under the Federal Social Security Act, Hawaii enjoys the credit of having practiced a social security program long before it was contemplated elsewhere in the United States. Unlike the systems in effect in New Zealand, Australia and Great Britain, the system in Hawaii is voluntary instead of one enforced by legislative act.

Probably the most general application, in a broad sense, of economic security has been in the Territory of Hawaii, where it has been in effect for many years. The system there—or rather practice, since it is more a matter of general practice than a cut-and-dried system—differs from the more widely known security systems in two ways:

A Voluntary Activity

First, it is not brought about by legislation, but is a voluntary activity on the part of the largest employers in the Territory.

Second, it is not based upon any contributions made by the individual out of his wages, but is defrayed entirely by the employer.

The leading industry of the Territory of Hawaii is the growing and milling of sugar cane. This industry employs, according to the latest available figures approximately 34,000 married men and 15,000 single men, with about 55,000 dependants, totaling nearly one third of the entire population of the Territory.

Employment on the plantations is continuous, operations being arranged so as to keep the men at work throughout the year.

Each employee is provided, free of charge, with a house, garden, fuel, light, water, medical and hospital care and facilities for education and recreation for himself and family, in addition to cash wages reported to average higher than those paid in any agricultural industry elsewhere in the United States. (Average in the Territory, according to United States Department of Labor, $1.70 a day.)

Each family has a house of its own, and each single man a room of his own in a dormitory bungalow. More than a million dollars a year is ordinarily spent by the Hawaiian plantations on housing alone.

All of these things are provided to the workers by their employers, and the value of these facilities and services is estimated at about $28 a month for each employee, in addition to the cash wage.

Free schooling is provided by the Territorial Government, with cooperation of the plantations. Old age, disability, and widowhood are similarly taken care of by the employers as a voluntary effort, without government aid or compulsion.

New Zealand has had old age pension since 1898, applying to males of 65 and over and females of 60 and over, except where a family has more than two dependent children under 15 years of age, in which case the age limits are 60 and 55. Such elderly persons, within certain income limits (£97 10s. annually for single persons and £143 for married persons), receive pensions to a maximum of £45 10s. a year.

30 Per Cent for Old Age

Thirty per cent of the net revenue from national endowments is apportioned to old age pension expenditures. The total amount so credited to March 31, 1935, was £778,320, and the total payments to that date £23,377,017. There were 40,141 pensioners in 1930, and payments of 1,519,889 during that year.

Widows' pensions have been paid in New Zealand since 1912, open to widows having one or more children under 15 years of age and a weekly income of not more than four pounds. The pensions range up to 20 shillings a week plus ten shillings for each child under 15 years of age in excess of one. The family allowances act of 1926 also provides for the maintenance of children of families of limited means.

The New Zealand national provident fund, established by law in 1910, has the contribution feature. It is open to any person between the ages of 16 and 50 whose average income during the three years preceding joining is not over 300 pounds a year. The applicant pays a weekly contribution to the fund and receives benefits in proportion to the contribution. At the age of 60, pensions of 10, 20, 30 or 40 shillings weekly are payable, according to the scale of contributions.

More than 25,000 contributors were on the books Dec. 31, 1934.

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Conditions in Argentina—With all signs indicating improved economic conditions in Argentina during 1937, the current situation as regards credits and collections in that country appear to be distinctly favorable. Local business and financial interests are well satisfied with the current situation and expect a slight improvement. Total exports in 1936 were about $495,000,000 and total imports $335,000,000. Thus the favorable trade balance for the year amounted to about $160,000,000 compared with $88,000,000 in 1935.

Public Works—A comprehensive program of public works projects is planned by Argentina. The amount involved in the program, which refers to new projects as well as to the completion of those now under way, is about $50,770,000. It is believed locally that among the important projects to be undertaken will be the construction of buildings for the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of War.

Brazil's Foreign Trade—Brazil's foreign trade registered appreciable improvement in 1936 compared with 1935. Exports in 1936 were valued at $320,043,320, an increase of 19.3 per cent over 1935, while imports at $246,717,567 advanced 10.7 per cent. The balance of trade in favor of Brazil in 1936 amounted to $73,325,753. The increased value of Brazil's foreign trade resulted partly from augmented tonnage and partly from the increased value of both exports and imports.

Building in Brazil—A higher rate of construction in nearly all parts of Brazil marked 1936. The outstanding improvement in this direction is stated to have been in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo where a relatively large number of department and office buildings, factory and commercial structures, were erected or projected. Toward the end of the year an accelerated rate of activity was evident in apartment house construction.

Textile Mill in Chile—A modern spinning and weaving mill, complete and modern in every respect, and representing for Chile one of the most completely equipped manufacturing establishments in the country, is now in operation. While not in full operation as yet, the plant proper has already been finished and is using about 600 bales of cotton a month. The production of dyed goods is still in the experimental stage.

Chile's Foreign Trade—Chile's foreign trade registered an appreciable improvement in 1936 compared with 1935. Exports in 1936 were valued at $115,909,888 an increase of 19 per cent over 1935, while imports totaling $71,427,056 recorded a gain of 14 per cent. Exports in 1936 showed an increase of 19 per cent by volume over 1935 and imports an advance of 3 per cent. Germany replaced the United States in 1936 as the leading source of Chile's imports.

Conditions in Peru—The economic progress achieved by Peru during 1936 was so wide-spread as to mark that year as one of the most satisfactory periods in the country's history. Conditions in the basic agricultural and mining industries were favorable and the absence of drastic changes in the social and political order permitted the nation to profit from rising world prices on several products which are Peruvian specialties. The sugar industry was the only economic activity which remained depressed, due to over-production and low quotations.

Peru Road Construction—The award of a contract for road building equipment valued at $298,000 has just been made by the Peruvian Government and practically the entire amount was awarded to American manufacturers. It is expected that Peru's $12,500,000 highway construction and repair program will be carried forward immediately.

Conditions in Colombia—Business conditions in Colombia continued to show improvement in 1936 although the decline in coffee prices which began early in the year was an adverse factor in the general economic situation. Coffee exports during the year amounted to 3,980,660 bags, the highest on record. Shipments to the American market accounted for about 70 per cent of the total exports. The agricultural and livestock situation in Colombia during 1936 was generally favorable. Harvests for secondary crops, including wheat, cotton and rice were also satisfactory, although wheat prices declined as a result of a bumper crop.

Uruguay Wool Exports—Exports of raw wool from Uruguay during the current season have been substantially in excess of the 1935-36 season. Shipments abroad in the four months ended Jan. 31, 1937, amounted to 65,941 bales, compared with 49,749 bales in the like period of the preceding season. Exports to Japan and the United States increased, while those to Great Britain declined.

Venezuela Oil Exports—Exports of petroleum from Venezuela in 1936 totaled about 156,290,134 barrels, compared with 143,654,679 barrels in 1935, an increase of 9 per cent and the highest exports on record.

Food Market—What is said to be the largest and most modern food market in South America was recently opened in Montevideo, Uruguay. The market, which is co-operative in character, has been under construction for two years and cost about $800,000. The building is of reinforced cement walls, with a high arched roof of iron girders and glass, covering 16,000 square meters.

Utility Leader Sees Continued Earnings Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A general improvement in the earnings of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey was visualized by Thomas N. McCarter, president of the company, in his report to the stockholders. He added that unless "we are up against a wave of radicalism which would swamp all of us, there is no danger of public ownership or competition from Federal sources."

Criticisms of the company's electric rates made last Saturday in Trenton at a meeting sponsored by the League for Industrial Democracy brought a reply from Mr. McCarter.

Rates Compare Favorably

Calling attention to a statement which he said was made at the league meeting, that in 1934 New Jersey's users of electricity paid $76,000,000 for it, while under the rates of the Tennessee Valley Authority the bill would have been $37,000,000, Mr. McCarter said:

"There is no point in comparing Public Service rates and those of the TVA, because Public Service has no angel like the United States Government to pour in hundreds of millions of dollars, as in the case in the TVA."

"Public Service rates," Mr. McCarter continued, "compare favorably with rates of similar utilities. Last year the Public Service Corporation paid about $20,000,000 to the State in taxes. About one-sixth of its receipts goes for taxes, while the TVA pays no taxes at all."

Revenues Rise $500,000

Company receipts for the first quarter of this year, according to the report were about $500,000 larger than those for the same period of last year and told the shareholders of a plan which the management has under consideration for simplifying the company's corporate structure. The plan, he indicated, would leave the subordinate Public Service Electric and Gas Company operating all gas and electric properties of the system, and the Public Service Coordinated Transport Company operating all traction properties.

Mr. McCarter assured the stockholders that the company was in good condition and that there was "no particular cause for worry." He said the company had emerged in "good shape" through all the turmoil of the last few years. Since the company is entirely intrastate in character, he commented, it is not subject to the provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. He discounted also the threat of competition from large hydro-electric water projects.

Representative Sees Banking by Reserve System as Burglary

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representative Lamneck (D) of Ohio told the House the Federal Reserve System is committing legally "the greatest burglary in history."

Criticizing the system in the midst of a plea that the budget be balanced to avert "calamity," the Ohioan said that for a $300 investment a bank could get a $20,000 return.

"If a burglar had a license to steal," he said, "he would at least have to carry away his loot. The Federal Reserve System has its loot brought to it."

Mr. Lamneck said this was the procedure for a "steal" authorized by Congress:

The Treasury asks bids for several million dollars worth of bonds. A banker says he will take $1,000,000 worth and credits the Treasury on his books with $1,000,000.

Then he deposits the bonds with a Federal Reserve agent as collateral security for $1,000,000 in Federal Reserve notes and agrees to pay the cost of printing the currency—about $300. He now has $1,000,000 in currency to balance the $1,000,000 deposit he credited to the Treasury.

He still owns the bonds and can collect the interest, about $20,000 a year, on an investment of $300.

United States Imports More Zanzibar Cloves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The United States' imports of cloves from Zanzibar recovered slightly in 1936 from the low level reached in 1935, according to figures issued by the Clove Growers Association.

The total for the United States in 1936 was 19,428 cwt., compared with 15,683 cwt. in the previous year and 32,972 cwt. in 1934. As usual, the Netherlands East Indies were Zanzibar's best customers, taking 100,564 cwt., compared with 79,824 cwt. in 1935 and 88,886 cwt. in 1934. India comes second on the list with 64,026 cwt., compared with 73,414 cwt. and 67,296 cwt., respectively.

No other country exceeded the 10,000 cwt. mark in 1936. The British figure at 6629 cwt. for 1936 is scarcely more than half the 1934 total of 12,775 cwt. and has sunk even lower than the 1935 figure of 6957 cwt.

Zanzibar's total clove exports for the year were 205,687 cwt., compared with 189,771 cwt. in 1935 and 217,514 cwt. in 1934.

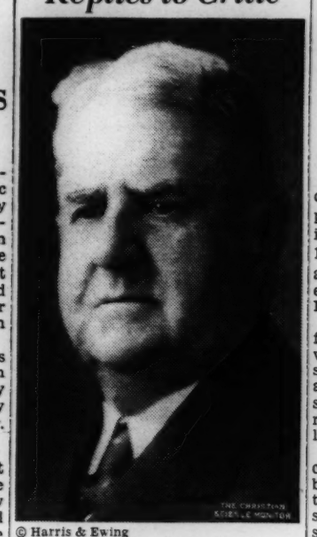
Interlake Iron Bonds Are Offered by Hayden, Stone

NEW YORK (AP)—A public offering of the unsubscribed portion of Interlake Iron Corp. debenture 4s is being made by a group headed by Hayden, Stone & Co.

The bonds, totaling $10,000,000, face amount, are priced at 102½ and represent the residue of an issue for which warrants were previously granted to stockholders. Proceeds are to be used largely for redemption purposes.

The company has plants at Chicago, Toledo, Duluth and Erie, Penna.

Replies to Critic



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Thomas N. McCarter
President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey

Class I Railroad Purchases in 1936 Highest Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During 1936 Class I railroads purchased more fuel, material and supplies than in any other year since 1930, according to the Association of American Railroads.

The total purchases amounted to $803,421,000 in 1936, as against $210,396,000 in 1935, an increase of $593,025,000. The total for 1930 was $1,038,500,000.

During 1936 the roads expended $272,270,000 for fuel, compared with $232,723,000 in 1935. For bituminous coal only, their purchases cost $208,793,000, an increase of $27,137,000, as compared with the preceding year, while for anthracite they were $4,372,000, an increase of $908,000, as compared with 1935.

Fuel oil purchases in 1936 amounted to $52,133,000, as compared with $41,995,000 in the preceding year.

Forest products costs amounted to $76,683,000 in 1936, as compared with $57,367,000 in 1935.

Iron and steel purchases during the year totaled $273,753,000, as compared with $156,914,000 in 1935, or an increase of $116,839,000. The largest item in this grouping is locomotive and car castings, beams, couplers, frames and car roofs, for which $45,183,000 was spent in 1936, as compared with $22,054,000 in the preceding year.

Interlocking and signal material purchases during the year totaled $10,310,000, and for standard and special mechanical appliances for locomotives, $10,573,000. Purchases of steel rail, including new and second-hand except scrap, amounted to $37,239,000 in 1936, as compared with $20,576,000 in the preceding year, while for track fastenings, track bolts, spikes and other materials used in connection with the laying of rails, the railroads expended $31,206,000, an increase of $12,278,000 above the year before.

Price of Domestic Copper 14½c Pound

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP) — The price of domestic copper underwent its third reduction this month, with establishment of the market today at 14½ cents a pound, off 1 cent from the previous quotation.

Leading producing interests, including Kennecott Copper Company, made the cut following sales at the 14½ cent level by custom smelters.

Today's decline carried the metal 2½ cents a pound under the recent seven-year peak of 17 cents.

Metal circles believe the decline has been accelerated by the recent favorable turn of political events in Europe, which tended to lessen the long standing war scare.

Dealers in scrap copper also reduced prices today by another ¾ cent a pound. This brought the price of No. 1 scrap to 12 cents a pound, the equivalent of approximately 13½ cents a pound for refined metal. Copper fabricators cut prices on some finished products.

Financing of Big Ontario Sulphite Pulp Mill Begun

MONTREAL (CP)—Initial steps in financing a $5,000,000 mill at Nipigon, Ont., for the production of bleached sulphate pulp have been announced with offering of 150,000 no par value common shares of Lake Sulphite Pulp Company. The stock offering will be followed by a public issue of $3,000,000 first mortgage 5½ per cent 20-year convertible bonds.

The mill, on the north shore of Lake Superior, will have an initial capacity of 200 tons daily and will be capable of being enlarged at small cost to allow a 400-ton daily capacity.

Construction of the mill is to begin immediately under the direction of John Stadler to be in operation nearly next year.

Timber limits for the mill have been obtained through an agreement with the Ontario Government for a period of 21 years from April 1, according to the company's announcement. The agreement provides for cutting rights on 1950 square miles estimated to contain a minimum of 4,200,000 cords of spruce pulpwood.

F. & R. Lazarus & Co.

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—F. & R. Lazarus & Co., a unit of Federated Department Stores, reported net profits of $1,190,350 after all charges but before preferred dividends for the year ended Jan. 31, 1937, compared with $800,122 for the previous year. Earnings applicable to the parent company's common stock totaled $1,108,307, compared with $683,842. This was $2.99 on the 370,000 common shares oustanding against $1.85 the year before.

Advance in Rents Of 8 to 11 P. C. Soon, Is Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Two weeks from now, during the traditional spring moving period, further rent increases ranging from more than eight to nearly 11 per cent for single-family houses, apartments and office space can be expected, according to the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

"Average rent increase for single-family houses for the country as a whole will be 10.9 per cent this spring, for apartments 9.2 per cent and for office space 8.2 per cent," says the association data which represents figures supplied by members located in 40 states.

"Largest increase in rents will come in single-family houses, thereby confirming the fact that it is in this type of housing that the present shortage is most acute. Rent rises for single-family houses on May 1 in the southern states will average 16.1 per cent; in the eastern states, 9 per cent; in the far western and mountain states, 8.7 per cent; and in the middle western states, 10 per cent. Similar rent increases for apartments are shown for every section of the country except the South where the rise will be smaller. This may be partially explained by the fact that apartments do not play as proportionately an important part in housing in the South as they do in the East, the north central states and on the Pacific coast.

"Apartment rents will rise an average of 8.3 per cent in the southern states two weeks from now—as against 16.1 per cent rise for single-family houses—and an average of 9.1 per cent in the middle western states. Apartment rent increases in the far west and mountain states will average 9.7 per cent and 10 per cent for the eastern states," according to the survey.

"Contrary to the belief of many, rents of office space are also rising, but of course, not in proportion to that of private housing."

Cotton Spinning Industry Hitting 148 Per Cent Pace

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated at 148.3 per cent capacity during March, as compared with 144.8 per cent during February this year and 108.1 per cent during March last year.

Spinning spindles in place March 31 totaled 27,024,970 of which 24,638,578 were active as some time during the month, compared with 27,103,076 and 24,536,254 for February this year and 28,840,856 and 23,175,502 for March last year.

Active spindle hours for March totaled 9,698,368,366 or an average of 359 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,586,958,938 and 315 for February this year, and 7,263,926,919 and 252 for March last year.

Spinning spindles in place March 31 in cotton-growing states totaled 18,908,012, of which 17,760,552 were active at some time during the month, compared with 18,952,236 and 17,760,252 for February this year, and 19,187,904 and 17,053,028 for March last year.

Active spindle hours in cotton-growing states for March totaled 7,323,292,352 or an average of 387 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,374,864,652 and 336 for February this year, and 5,686,324,284 and 296 for March last year.

Consolidated Oil Increases Net 48 Per Cent in 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Oil Corporation reported for 1936 net profit of $16,728,929, compared with $12,601,958 in 1935, a gain of 48 per cent.

This was equal after preferred dividend to $1.15 a common share, compared with 79 cents a share in 1935.

Accompanying the pamphlet report was a notice to stockholders they would be asked to approve at the annual meeting authorization of a debenture issue of $50,000,000 for capital needs. They will also be asked to vote on the proposal to redeem the outstanding 56,592 shares of $5 preferred stock.

For Income
FIRST BOSTON CORP.
Selling for approximately $41.00 a share. Paid $5.00 a share dividend in 1936.
Send for Report
Hodgdon & Company
Investment Securities
10 POST OFFICE SQUARE
BOSTON, MASS.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savgs Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day	818,120
1937 vol. to date	179,585,476
1936 vol. to date	204,634,553

Steels Lead Rise Of Fractions To 2 or More Points

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—With steels pointing the way, selected stocks swung forward in today's market.

Farm implements, rails, electrical equipments and specialties joined the push for gains of fractions to 2 or more points. Late profit selling shaded peak quotations in some instances, but pressure was not pronounced. There were a number of moderate losers near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,300,000 shares.

Coppers dipped early following weakness in the red metal abroad. They came back somewhat later notwithstanding the domestic copper price was cut 1 cent a pound to 14½ cents. Imported bar silver at New York was also reduced ½ cent an ounce to 44¾ cents.

U. S. Government securities slipped, although there was little surprise in the large deficit announced by the Chief Executive. Other bonds were uneven. Commodities were mixed.

Prominent shares on the upside included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Chrysler, General Motors, Mack Trucks, Brigs Mfg., Allis Chalmers, J. I. Case, Deere, International Harvester, Oliver Farm, N. Y. Central, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Southern Railway, Baltimore & Ohio, Northern Pacific, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Great Northern Ore, Foster-Wheeler, Crane Co., Johns - Manville, Cleveland Graphite and Industrial Rayon. The latter two were at new tops for the year.

Backward were Anaconda, Kennecott, International Nickel, Homestake Mining, McIntyre Porcupine, Dome Mines, Phelps Dodge, Bulova Watch, Corn Products and Alaska Juneau.

Rail Liens Higher

Rail liens and some other recent favorites in the bond market edged higher today in relatively slow trading. U. S. Governments were not so well supported.

Gains ranged up to a point in Great Northern 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, M-K-T 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, "Frisco" 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Foreign issues received little attention and price changes were narrow in the important groups.

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Some selected stocks advanced for broad gains in the curb market today but in general the list was narrow in quiet trading.

Aluminum Company of America added 4 points and lesser increases were noted to Colts Patent Firearms, Sherwin-Williams, Newmont Mining, Wayne Pump, Arkansas Natural Gas "A," and Montgomery Ward.

Lake Shore Mines and Wright Hargreaves yielded a point each and others to lose fractions included Sunray Oil, Sunshine Mining, United Wall Paper, American Gas & Electric and International Petroleum.

Bankers Outline Agenda For Boston Convention

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (AP)—Bankers from many sections of the nation went into a series of closed-door conferences as the executive council of the American Bankers' Association mapped the agenda for the organization's annual convention at Boston.

Approximately 400 council members and members of their families registered for the three-day session. Tom K. Smith, St. Louis, president of the national association, said all activities would be executive.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Renewed weakness developed in mining stocks following a break in prices on the metal exchange. Other sections held steady. Business was small. Rubber shares were also firm, but the transatlantic division remained quiet.

Paris—Stock prices were generally heavy in the bourse today and government bonds also were weak.

Liverpool—Cotton closed 9 to 15 points down.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.92	$4.92⅛	$4.92⅛	$4.8667
Cables	4.92⅛	4.92⅜		4.8667
France—franc	.0446	.0447	$	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1686	.1695	.1681
Switz'd—franc	.2284	.2283		.2283
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4021	.4022	.4033	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	$	.4537
Sweden—krona	.2538	.2536		.4537
Norway—krone	.2474	.2472		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2198	.2195		.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090		.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875		.2382
Cz'ch'slo—crown	.0349	.0349	$	
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0217		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0447	.0447		.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234		.0298
South America				
Argentina—peso‡	.3050	.3050		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0630	.0630		.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517		.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2862	.2869		.8440
India—rupee	.3722	.3720		.6180
Java—florin	.5509	.5508		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3062½	.3057		*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2987½		*
Sts Silmnts—krone	.5787½	.5787½		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	1.00 12½	1.00 12½		1.6931
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785		.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Partly changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 17: Receipts $16,695,734.28; expenditures, $38,443,815; balance, $1,713,550,630; customs receipts for the month, $26,865,232. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,961,778,250; expenditures, $5,988,865,037, including $2,269,731,160 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,027,086,787; gross debt, $34,528,429,860, a decrease of $3,606,000 under the previous day; gold assets, $11,712,707,810, including $481,446,217 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	49½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	51	51	51	Apr 15
83½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	12	84½	82¾	82¾	— ¾
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	36	19½	18½	18⅞	+ ¼
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr 19
36	30½	Addressog (1)	4	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅛
4⅜	2¾	Advance Rume	3	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	3	76	75⅞	76	+1¾
5¼	3⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Apr 19
15¾	13⅛	Alaska Jun (.60a)	45	13½	12⅞	13	— ⅜
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	17	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
58¼	43	Allegh pf xw	1	50	50	50	
59¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	7	51⅞	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅝
59	43¾	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	50	50	50	—3
52⅛	41½	Allegh pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr 16
45⅝	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	3	39½	39	39	+ ½
27⅞	22	Allen Indust (1)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
258½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	8	243	240	242	+3
33⅛	25½	Allied Mills (½g)	4	35½	25½	25½	— ⅜
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	43	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
85	80¼	Allied St pf (5)	3	82	82	82	Apr 15
38½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	71	70	67½	69	+1¼
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
52¼	34⅜	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ¼
114⅞	98⅛	Amerada (2)	3	106	106	106	+1½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	2	90¼	90¼	90¼	Apr 19
41⅜	25⅛	Am Bank Note (¼g)	3	27	27	27	
80¾	58	Am Brake Shoe (2)	12	64	62½	63	+2
121	101¾	Am Can (4a)	8	105	105	105	
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	152½	152½	152½	Apr 12
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	6	61½	60	61	+1¼
104½	92⅝	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	94	93	93	—1
98½	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	21	99½	95½	95½	—3
146⅛	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	3	148	148	148	+1⅞
105⅛	99⅞	Am Chicle (4a)	3	100½	100	100	—1
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	26⅜	Am Coml Alco	†1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
33⅝	27¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	12	29	28¼	29	+1
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	4	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	1	14	14	14	— ½
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	22	10¾	10¼	10¼	
58⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	4	50½	50	50½	+ ½
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	3	60¼	60	60¼	+ ¾
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	28½	27½	28¼	+ ¼
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	15	20	19⅝	20	Apr 17
11¼	6¼	Am Hide & Lea	60	9⅜	8⅞	9	— ¼
55¾	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	6	47½	46	46	—2⅝
52⅜	45¾	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	Apr 16
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr 19
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	2	24¾	24½	24¾	Apr 19
17¾	13⅝	Am Internat	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	15	50½	49½	50½	+1
125	113	Am Loco pf	2	116¾	113¼	113¼	—1
29⅜	22⅜	Am M & Fdy (½g)	6	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ¼
13⅜	10¾	Am M & Met (.30g)	3	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	12	55	54¼	54¾	—1⅝
129½	120	Am Met 6% pf (6)	8	120	120	120	Apr 12
16½	10⅝	Am Pow & Lt	18	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
87⅛	65¾	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	5	68¼	67⅜	68¼	+2½
72½	55½	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	7	57⅞	56¾	57½	+1½
29½	23	Am Rad & St S (.60)	116	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ¼
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	95	38⅛	36⅞	37⅜	+ ¼
36	30⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	5	31	30½	30½	
29	23⅛	Am Seating	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¾
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	32	91⅜	89	89	—1½
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	Apr 19
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	5	105¾	105¾	105¾	
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	1	59½	59½	59½	— ½
73¼	56⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	42	56⅝	55⅛	55⅛	—1½
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	5	22	20½	22	+1½
56⅞	47⅝	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	48¼	48	48¼	Apr 19
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	132½	132½	132½	Apr 19
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	3	23⅜	23½	23½	— ½
187	157⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	168¾	168⅛	168¼	+ ¼
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	1	82	82	82	+ ¼
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	6	84	84	84	+ ¼
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133	133	133	Apr 17
20⅝	14¾	Am Type Fdrs	14	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+1⅛
29½	20⅞	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	37	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	— ¼
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99	99	99	+1½
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	1	69	69	69	
1¾	⅛	Am Wtg P	176	⅝	⅜	½	Apr 10
9¾	3⅝	Am Wtg P pf	16	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	Apr 10
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	33	15⅜	15¼	15½	
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	2	62½	62½	62½	Apr 19
69½	52⅛	Anaconda (¾g)	153	56¾	55⅜	55¾	—1⅜
97	79	Anacon W & C (½g)	1	82½	82½	82½	Apr 16
24⅝	8	Anchor Cap (.15g)	4	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅜
37½	28	Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	Apr 14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Apr 17
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	2	42	42	42	
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	2	110⅛	110	110	
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	56	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)		94½	94½	94½	Apr 16
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Apr 12
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (½g)	12	64	62¾	63	— ⅛
16¼	14½	Arnold Const (⅝g)	2	14	14	14	
17⅜	12⅝	Artloom	1	13	13	13	
24⅜	18¾	Asso Dry Gds	2	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ½
101	96½	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr 15
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf (1¾k)	1	115	115	115	Apr 15
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	2	53½	51½	51½	—1⅜
106	90	Assoc Invest pf (5)	1	99	99	99	Apr 5
87⅝	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	64	84⅞	82¼	83¾	+1½
104	99⅞	Atchison pf (5)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅜
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	19	49¾	48½	49¼	+1
29	23	Atl G&W I	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Apr 16
44	35	Atl G &WI 1pf	1	37	37	37	— ¼
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	35	33⅜	33	33¼	+ ¼
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ¾
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	26	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51	51	51	Apr 17
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (⅔g)	1	82	82	82	Apr 19
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	3	16¼	16	16	Apr 19
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	68	33	31½	33	+1¾
9½	7⅛	Audio	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Apr 17
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	38	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	99	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅜
9½	6½	Baldwin Loc asd	29	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	7	117	113½	115	+6
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	2	117	115	115	+5
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	117	36⅞	35¾	36¼	+ ⅜
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	11	41½	40½	41	
45	41	Bang &Ar (2½)	1	43½	43¼	43½	Apr 13
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co	7	38	37¼	38	+ ½
32	25¾	Barker Bros	3	29⅜	29	29	Apr 1
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	18	32⅞	32⅜	32¾	+ ⅜
20¼	16⅛	Bayuk Cigar (18¾g)	5	16¾	16½	16½	— ½
28¾	24	Beatrice Cr (1g)	3	26	25¾	26	— ¼
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103⅛	102⅝	103⅛	Apr 8
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr 8
15¾	12¾	Bendix-Hem (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
87	84	Belk Bros pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	22⅜	Bend. Aviat (¼g)	47	23⅜	22¾	23	+ ⅜
23¾	20⅜	Benef Loan (.95g)	11	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ½
62¾	56	Best & C (2½a)	2	56⅞	56½	56⅞	Apr 19
105½	73	Beth Stl	89	92½	90⅜	91⅛	+ ⅜
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5pc Cv	3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
129½	119½	Beth Stl pf (7)	6	120	119½	119½	
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (.90)	1	58	58	58	+ ½
38	30	Blk & Decker (½)	2	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅞
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	8	26⅜	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	15	40⅞	39½	39½	— ¼
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	7	45¼	44¾	45	+ ⅛
28	25¾	Borden (1.60)	1	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	8	80	80	80	+ ¾
15⅜	8¼	Boston & Me	10	14¼	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
4½	2¾	Botany C M A	4	3¼	2⅞	3	
23¼	16¾	Bridgeport B (.60)	46	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	25	47¾	46	47½	+1⅜
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	49		49	
47	41¼	Bristol-My (2.40)	3	43	42	42	— ⅛
8	5	Bklyn & Qu T	16	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
31⅝	24	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	7	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
53	35¼	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	26	36¼	35	35	—1
102¼	88½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	92¼	92	92	+ ½
52¾	38⅝	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	7	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅝
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	3	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 17
24½	20¼	Brunswick Bal	5	21	20¼	21	+ ¾
25¼	18⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	20	20¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
14⅜	10⅛	Budd Mfg	13	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	80	80	80	Apr 10
13	9⅜	Budd Wheel	6	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	9	38	38	38	— ⅝
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	23	58¾	57	57½	—1¾
35⅝	28⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	16	30	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅝
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	9	9⅜	9	9⅜	
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	4	33¼	33¼	33¼	Apr 19
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	6	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	32¾	32	32¾	+1
9¾	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	15	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
33¾	25¾	Byers Co	9	27½	26¾	27½	+ ½
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	5	31½	30⅜	31½	+ ½
		—C—					
48¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	9	40½	40½	40½	— ½
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¾	50½	50¾	Apr 15
6⅜	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	75	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
20⅝	14¼	Calumet & Hec (¼g)	21	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
37⅜	29½	Campbell Wy (1)	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ¾
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	32	33½	32¾	32¾	— ¼
17⅛	14	Canad Pac	75	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
51½	49¼	Cann Mills (½g)	4	49¾	49	49	— ⅞
18½	15	Cap Adm A	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	87	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	13⅞	Case (J I)	18	166	158	165¼	+7¾
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	8	92⅜	91	91½	+ ½
39¼	26⅝	Celanese (¾g)	86	38⅞	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅜
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	5	112	112	112	+ ¾
48¾	36½	Celotex	6	44⅝	44½	44⅝	— ⅛
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	4	35¼	34½	53½	— ⅜
12⅝	8¾	Cent Ark Pr	12	9½	9¼	9¼	
41¾	30	Cent R R N J	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
24¾	17	Cent Violeta Sug	1	18	18	18	+ ¾
14½	10¼	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	13	13	13	Apr 16
88⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	7	73½	72¼	72¼	— ½
23⅝	6¼	Certain-teed	6	20	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
60½	35½	Champ Pap&F (1a)	2	59¾	59	59	— ⅛
48	36	Checker Cab	2	34½	32	32	—4
68⅞	57¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	33	61⅜	61½	61⅜	+ ⅛
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Apr 19
10½	7⅜	Ches Corp (3)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Apr 17
4¾	3¼	Chi & E Ill	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Apr 19
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	11	11	11	
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	24	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
19½	11⅞	Chi & N W pf	7	14½	14	14½	
4	2¾	Chi Gt West	13	3¼	3	3	
18¼	13½	Chi Gt W pf	8	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
32	28	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	5	28¼	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
7¼	7	Chi M St P & P	4	2⅝	⅜	2⅝	
7¼	4¾	Chi M St P & P pf	14	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
33	23	Chi Pneu T	4	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅜
70½	61½	Chi Pneu pf (7⅛k)	7	62¼	62¼	62¼	Apr 16
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
8¾	5¾	C R I P 6% pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
10⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	8	7¾	8	+ ½
27½	21¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr 16
22⅛	18	Chick Cot Oil	2	18	18	18	Apr 19
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	7	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	53	118⅝	117	117⅜	+ ⅜
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	5	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
10⅝	8¼	City Stores	2	9	9	9	+ ⅜
38⅛	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	7	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
111	102½	Clev Grs Br (½g)	25	43	41¾	43	+2
98¾	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	91	91	91	
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	2	161	161	161	+1
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	Apr 13
25¾	19½	Colgate-Palm (½)	28	23¼	22¾	22⅝	+ ⅛
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Apr 16
62¾	53	Coll & Aik (2a)	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
51⅞	39	Coll Fuel & Ir (1g)	9	41⅜	41	41	+ ⅜
20⅞	13⅞	Colum G&El (.20g)	24	14⅜	14⅜	14½	
108	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	*2	95	94½	94½	+ ⅝
39½	32⅜	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	2	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¾
46⅛	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr 14
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	4	120¼	118½	120¼	+2½
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	8	61	60½	60½	+ ½
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Apr 19
80¼	64	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	67¼	66⅝	67	— ½
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¾)	1	107½	107½	107½	Apr 15
21¼	16¼	Comi Solv (.60a)	7	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
4½	2¾	Com'wlth & Sou	78	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
75⅝	55	Com & Sou pf (3)	3	56¼	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13½	Conde Nast	2	15⅜	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	7	40¼	40	40	— ¼
19¼	15½	Congress Cig	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
18⅞	13⅜	Consol Cigar	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	2	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
49⅞	38½	Con Edis (½g)	15	39⅞	39½	39¾	+ ⅜
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	2	106¼	106	106	
5¾	4½	Con Film	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
18¾	14⅞	Con Film pf	2	15½	15	15	— ¼
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	5	11	11	11	
17¾	15⅝	Con Oil (.80)	131	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Apr 12
10⅝	7	Con R R Cuba pf	4	7⅞	7½	7½	—

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,800,000
Previous day 818,120
1937 vol. to date 179,885,476
1936 vol. to date 204,634,653

Steels Lead Rise Of Fractions To 2 or More Points

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—With steels pointing the way, selected stocks swung forward in today's market.

Farm implements, rails, electrical equipments and specialties joined the push for gains of fractions to 2 or more points. Late profit selling shaded peak quotations in some instances, but pressure was not pronounced. There were a number of moderate losers near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,300,000 shares.

Coppers dipped early following weakness in the red metal abroad. They came back somewhat later notwithstanding the domestic copper price was cut 1 cent a pound to 14½ cents. Imported bar silver at New York was also reduced ½ cent an ounce to 44⅜ cents.

U. S. Government securities slipped, although there was little surprise in the large deficit announced by the Chief Executive. Other bonds were uneven. Commodities were mixed.

Prominent shares on the upside included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Chrysler, General Motors, Mack Trucks, Brigs Mfg., Allis Chalmers, J. I. Case, Deere, International Harvester, Oliver Farm, N. Y. Central, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Southern Railway, Baltimore & Ohio, Northern Pacific, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Great Northern Ore, Foster-Wheeler, Crane Co., Johns - Manville, Cleveland Graphite and Industrial Rayon. The latter two were at new tops for the year.

Backward were Anaconda, Kennecott, International Nickel, Homestake Mining, McIntyre Porcupine, Dome Mines, Phelps Dodge, Bulova Watch, Corn Products and Alaska Juneau.

Rail Liens Higher

Rail liens and some other recent favorites in the bond market edged higher today in relatively slow trading. U. S. Governments were not so well supported.

Gains ranged up to a point in Great Northern 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, M-K-T 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, "Frisco" 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Foreign issues received little attention and price changes were narrow in the important groups.

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Some selected stocks advanced for broad gains in the curb market today but in general the list was narrow in quiet trading.

Aluminum Company of America added 4 points and lesser increases were noted to Colts Patent Firearms, Sherwin-Williams, Newmont Mining, Wayne Pump, Arkansas Natural Gas "A," and Montgomery Ward.

Lake Shore Mines and Wright Hargreaves yielded a point each and others to lose fractions included Sunray Oil, Sunshine Mining, United Wall Paper, American Gas & Electric and International Petroleum.

Bankers Outline Agenda For Boston Convention

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (AP)—Bankers from many sections of the nation went into a series of closed-door conferences as the executive council of the American Bankers' Association mapped the agenda for the organization's annual convention at Boston.

Approximately 400 council members and members of their families registered for the three-day session. Tom K. Smith, St. Louis, president of the national association, said all activities would be executive.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Renewed weakness developed in mining stocks following a break in prices on the metal exchange. Other sections held steady. Business was small. Rubber shares were also firm, but the transatlantic division remained quiet.

Paris—Stock prices were generally heavy in the bourse today and government bonds also were weak.

Liverpool—Cotton closed 9 to 15 points down.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.92	$4.92⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.92⅛	4.92⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0446	.0447	$
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1686	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2284	.2283	$
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4021	.4022	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	$
Sweden—krona	.2538	.2536	.4537
Norway—krone	.2474	.2472	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2198	.2195	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Ca'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	$
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0447	.0447	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso‡	.3050	.3050	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0630	.0630	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2862	.2869	.8440
India—rupee	.3722	.3720	.6180
Java—florin	.5509	.5508	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3062½	.3057	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2987½	*
Sts Stimnts—dol	.5787½	.5787½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.001 2½	1.001 2½	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 17: Receipts $16,695,734; expenditures, $38,443,815; balance, $1,713,558,630; customs receipts for the month, $26,865,232. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,961,778,250; expenditures, $5,988,865,037, including $2,-390,731,160 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,027,086,787; gross debt, $34,528,429,860, a decrease of $3,806,000 under the previous day; gold assets, $11,712,707,910, including $481,446,217 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	49½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	51	51	51	Apr 15
83½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	12	84½	82¾	82¾	— ¾
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	36	19½	18½	18⅞	+ ¼
28⅜	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr 19
36	30½	Addressor (1)	4	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅛
4⅜	2¾	Advance Rume	3	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	3	76	75⅞	76	+1¾
5¼	3⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Apr 19
15¾	13⅛	Alaska Jun (.60a)	45	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅜
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	17	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
58¼	43	Alleg pf xw	1	50	50	50	
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	51⅞	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅝
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	50	50	50	—3
52⅛	41½	Allegr pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr 16
45⅝	36½	Allen Steel (.40g)	3	39½	39	39	+ ½
27⅞	22	Allen Indust (1)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
258½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	8	243	240	242	+3
33⅛	25½	Allied Mills (½gr)	4	35½	25½	25½	— ⅜
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	43	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
85	80¼	Allied St pf (5)	1	82	82	82	Apr 15
38½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½gr)	71	70	67½	69	+1¼
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¾
114⅞	98¼	Amerada (2)	3	106	106	106	+1½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	2	90¼	90¼	90¼	Apr 19
41⅜	25⅞	Am Bank Note (½g)	3	27	27	27	
80¾	58	Am Brake Shoe (2)	12	64	62½	63	+2
121	101¾	Am Can (4a)	8	105	105	105	
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	152½	152½	152½	Apr 12
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	6	61½	60	61	+1¼
104½	92⅝	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	94	93	93	—1
98½	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	21	99½	95½	95½	—3
146⅛	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	3	148	148	148	+1⅞
105½	99⅞	Am Chicle (4a)	3	100½	100	100	—1
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
30¾	26⅝	Am Comi Alco	11	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
33⅝	27¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	12	29	28¼	29	+1
13½	8⅝	Am Encaus Til	4	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	1	14	14	14	— ½
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	22	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
58⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	4	50½	50	50½	+ ½
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	3	60¼	60	60¼	+ ¾
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	28½	27½	28¼	+ ¼
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	15	20	19⅝	20	Apr 17
11¼	6¼	Am Hide & Lea	60	9⅜	8⅞	9	— ⅛
55¾	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	6	47½	46	46	—2⅛
52⅜	45¾	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	Apr 16
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr 19
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	2	24¾	24½	24¾	Apr 19
17¾	13⅝	Am Internat	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	15	50½	49½	50½	+1
125	113	Am Loco pf	2	116¾	113¾	113¼	—1
29⅜	22¾	Am M & Fdy (½g)	6	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ¼
13⅝	10¾	Am M & Met (.30g)	3	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	12	55	54¼	54¾	—1⅜
129½	120	Am Met 6% pf (6)	8	120	120	120	Apr 12
16½	10⅝	Am Pow & Lt	18	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
87⅛	65¾	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	5	68¼	67⅝	68¼	+2½
72½	55⅛	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	7	57⅞	56¾	57½	+1½
29½	23	Am Rad & St S (.60)	116	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ¼
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	95	38⅛	36⅞	37⅜	+ ¼
36	30⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	5	31	30½	30½	
29	23⅛	Am Seating	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¾
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	32	91⅜	89	89	—1½
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	Apr 19
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	5	105¾	105¾	105¾	
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	1	59½	59½	59½	— ½
73¼	56⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (½gr)	42	56¾	55¼	55⅝	—1½
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	5	22	20½	22	+1
56⅞	47⅝	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	48¼	48	48¼	Apr 19
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	132½	132½	132½	Apr 19
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	3	23⅜	23½	23½	— ½
187	157½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	168¾	168⅛	168¼	+ ¼
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	1	82	82	82	+ ¼
99⅞	80¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	84	84	84	+ ¼
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133	133	133	Apr 17
20⅛	14¾	Am Type Fdrs	14	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+1⅛
29½	20⅞	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	37	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	— ¼
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99	99	99	+1½
14⅜	9⅜	Am Woolen	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	1	69	69	69	
1¾	⅛	Am Wtg P	176	⅝	⅜	½	Apr 10
9¾	3⅜	Am Wtg P pf	16	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	Apr 10
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	33	15¾	15¼	15½	
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	2	62½	62½	62½	Apr 19
69½	52⅛	Anaconda (⅛gr)	153	56¾	55⅜	55¾	—1⅜
97	79	Anacon M & C (½g)	1	82½	82½	82½	Apr 16
24⅝	8	Anchor Cap (.15g)	4	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅝
37½	28	Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	Apr 14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Apr 17
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	2	42	42	42	
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	2	110⅛	110	110	
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	56	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)		94½	94½	94½	Apr 16
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Apr 12
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (½gr)	12	64	62¾	63	— ⅛
16¼	14½	Arnold Const (⅝gr)	2	14	14	14	
17⅜	12⅝	Artloom	1	13	13	13	
24¾	18¾	Asso Dry Gds	2	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ½
101	96½	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr 15
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf (13/4k)	1	115	115	115	Apr 15
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (2)	2	53½	51½	51½	—1¾
108	99	Assoc Invest pf (5)	1	99	99	99	Apr 5
87⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	64	84⅞	82¼	83¾	+1½
104	98⅞	Atchison pf (5)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅜
55½	44⅝	Atl Cst Line	19	49¾	48½	49¼	+1
29	23	Atl G&W I	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Apr 16
44	35	Atl G &WI pf	1	37	37	37	— ¼
41	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	35	33¾	33	33¼	+ ¼
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111¾	111¼	111¼	— ¾
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	26	1⅞	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51	51	51	Apr 17
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾gr)	1	82	82	82	Apr 19
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼gr)	3	16¼	16	16	Apr 19
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	68	33	31½	33	+1¾
9½	7⅜	Aust Nich	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Apr 17
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	38	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	99	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅜
9½	6½	Baldwin Loc asd	29	7½	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	7	117	113½	115	+6
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	2	117	115	115	+5
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	117	36⅞	35¾	36¼	+ ⅜
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	11	41½	40½	41	
45	41	Bang &Ar (2½)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr 13
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co	7	38	37¼	38	+ ½
32	25¾	Barker Bros	3	29⅜	29	29	Apr 1
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	18	32⅞	32⅜	32¾	+ ⅜
20¼	16⅛	Bayuk Cigar (183/4g)	5	16¾	16½	16½	— ½
28¾	24	Beatrice Cr pf	3	26	25¾	26	— ¼
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103⅛	102⅝	103⅛	Apr 8
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr 8
15¾	12¾	Belding-Hem (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	22⅜	Bendix Aviat (¼gr)	47	23⅜	22¾	23	+ ⅜
23¾	20⅛	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	11	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ½
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	2	56⅞	56½	56⅞	Apr 19
105½	73	Beth Stl	89	92½	90⅜	91⅛	+ ⅜
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
129½	119½	Beth Stl pf (7)	6	120	119½	119½	
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (½gr)	1	58	58	58	+ ½
38	30	Blk & Decker (½gr)	2	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅞
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	8	26⅜	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	15	40⅞	39½	39½	— ¼
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	7	45¼	44¾	45	+ ¼
28	25¾	Borden (1.60)	14	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
83½	72½	Borg-Warner (4)	8	80	80	80	+ ¾
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	10	13¼	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
4½	2¾	Botany C M A	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Apr 16
23¼	16¾	Bridgeport B (.60)	46	17¾	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½gr)	25	47¾	46	47½	+1⅜
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	49	49	49	
47	41¼	Bristol-My (2.40)	3	43	42	42	— ½
8	5	Bklyn & Qu T	16	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
38½	24	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	7	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
53	35¼	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	26	36¼	35	35	—1
102¼	88½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	92¼	92	92	+ ½
52¾	38⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	7	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅝
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	3	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 17
24½	20¼	Brunswick Bal	5	21	20¾	21	+ ¾
25¼	18⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	20	20¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
14⅜	10⅛	Budd Mfg	13	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	80	80	80	Apr 10
13	9⅜	Budd Wheel	6	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼gr)	9	38	38	38	— ⅝
65¼	50¼	Bulova Watch (4a)	23	58¾	57	57½	—1¾
35⅝	28⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	16	30	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅝
11⅜	7⅛	Bush Term	9	9⅜	9	9⅜	
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	4	33¼	33¼	33¼	Apr 19
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	6	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	32¾	32	32¾	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	15	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
33¾	25¾	Byers Co	9	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ½
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½gr)	5	31½	30⅝	31½	+ ½
		—C—					
48¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	9	40½	40½	40½	— ½
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¾	50½	50¾	Apr 15
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	75	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
20½	14¼	Calumet & Hec (¼gr)	21	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
37⅜	29½	Campbell Wy (1)	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ¾
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	32	33½	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
17⅞	14	Canad Pac	75	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
61½	49¼	Cann Mills (½gr)	4	49¾	49	49	— ⅞
18½	15	Cap Adm A	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	87	9½	9	9⅛	+ ¼
176½	138	Case (J I)	18	166	158	165¾	+7¾
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	8	92⅜	91	91½	+, ½
39¼	26⅜	Celanese (⅜gr)	86	38⅞	37⅞	38¼	— ⅛
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	5	112	112	112	+ ¾
48¼	36½	Celotex	6	44⅝	44½	44⅝	— ⅛
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	4	35¼	34½	53½	— ⅜
12⅝	8⅜	Cent Fdy	12	9½	9¼	9¼	
41¾	30	Cent R R N J	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
24⅜	17	Cent Violeta Sug	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
4½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	13	13	13	Apr 16
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	7	73½	72¼	72¾	— ⅛
23⅝	6¼	Certain-teed	6	20	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
60½	35½	Champ Pap&F (1a)	2	59¾	59	59	— ½
48	36	Checker Cab	2	34½	32	32	—4
68⅞	57¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	33	61⅜	61¼	61⅜	+ ⅛
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Apr 19
80½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Apr 17
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill	2	3⅜	3¾	3⅞	Apr 19
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	11	11	11	
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	24	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	7	14½	14	14½	
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	13	3¼	3	3	
18¼	13½	Chi Gt W pf	8	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
32	28	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	5	28¼	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
3¼	1	Chi M St P & P	4	2⅜	⅞	2⅜	
7¼	4¾	Chi M St P & P pf	14	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
32	22	Chi Pneu T	4	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅜
70½	61½	Chi Pneu pf (⅝k)	7	62¼	62¼	62¼	Apr 16
3⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
8⅜	5⅜	C R I P 6% pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
10½	6⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	8	7¾	8	+ ½
27½	21¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr 16
22½	18	Chick Cot Oil	2	18	18	18	Apr 19
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	7	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	53	118⅝	117	117⅜	+ ⅜
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	5	20½	20	20	— ½
10⅝	8¼	City Stores	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
38¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	7	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
42¼	35	Clev Gra Br (½gr)	25	43	41¾	43	+2
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	91	91	91	
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	2	161	161	161	+1
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	Apr 13
25¾	19½	Colgate-Palm (½)	28	23¼	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Apr 16
62¾	53	Coll & Atk (2a)	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
51⅞	39	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	9	41⅜	41	41	+ ⅞
20⅞	13⅞	Colum G&El (.20g)	24	14⅝	14⅜	14½	
108	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	*2	95	94½	94½	+ ⅜
39½	32⅜	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	2	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
46⅛	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr 14
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	4	120¼	118½	120¼	+2½
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	8	61	60½	60½	+ ½
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Apr 19
80¼	64	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	67¼	66⅞	67	— ½
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Apr 15
21¼	16¼	Coml Solv (.60a)	7	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
4½	2¾	Com'with & Sou	78	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
75⅝	55	Com & Sou pf (3)	3	56¼	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
19½	13½	Conde Nast	2	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	7	40¼	40	40	— ¼
19¼	15½	Congress Cig	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
18⅞	13⅜	Consol Cigar	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
13¼	8½	Con Coal	2	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
49⅞	38½	Con Edis (½gr)	15	39⅞	39½	39¾	+ ⅝
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	2	106¼	106	106	
5¾	4½	Con Film	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
18¾	14⅞	Con Film pf	2	15½	15	15	— ¼
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	5	11	11	11	
17¾	15⅝	Con Oil (.80)	131	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
1057⅛	1043¼	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	1043¼	1043¼	1043¼	Apr 12
10⅝	7	Con R R Cuba pf	4	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
1⅝	⅞	Con Text	13	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
37⅞	20⅝	Cont Corp (1.20)	45	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
37¾	27

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U.S. Bonds Easy—Corporate Liens Firm—Curb Mostly Steady

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 4¼s '47-'52	114.23	114.20	114.20
124 3¼s '34-'45	105.12	105.10	105.10
52 4s '44-'54	110.6	110.6	110.6
11 3¾s '46-'56	108.8	108.8	108.8
37 3⅜s '40-'43 June	105.22	105.17	105.17
1 3⅜s '43-'47	105.20	105.20	105.20
285 3⅜s '341-'43 Mch	105.27	105.24	105.24
10 3¼s '41	106.26	106.25	195.26
35 3¼s '44-'46	105.10	105.2	105.2
1 3¼s '44-'46 reg	105	105	105
2 3¼s '46-49	104	103.31	104
11 3¼s '49-'52	103.28	103.2	103.28
30 3s '46-'48	103.10	103.10	103.10
101 3s '51-'55	102.26	102.16	102.20
856 2¾s '55-'60	100.30	100.21	100.23
8 2¾s '55-'60 reg	100.21	100.21	100.21
85 2¾s '45-'47	101.25	101.22	101.22
62 2¾s '48-'51	100.6	100.5	100.5
62 2¾s '51-'54	99.31	99.22	99.22
94 2¾s '56-'59	99.30	99.18	99.23
531 2½s '49-'53	97.27	97.16	97.22

Federal Farm Mortgage

25 2¾s '42-'47	100.20	100.20	100.20
7 3s '47	102.2	102	102
19 3s '49	101.22	101.22	101.22

Home Owners' Loan

30 3s 'A '52	101.10	101.6	101.6
108 2¾s '49	100	99.27	99.30
29 2¼s '42-'44	99.28	99.12	99.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s '48	100½	100½	100½
10 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	102½	102⅜	102⅜
2 Alb P W 6s 46 wts	66	66	66
6 Alleghany 5s '44	98	98	98
10 Alleghany 5s '49	90½	90½	90½
20 Alleghany 5s 50 st	65	64	64
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97⅜	97¾	97¾
8 Am & For P5s 2030	79	79	79
74 Am IG Chem 5½s '49	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
1 Am Int 5½s '49	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
15 Am T & T 5½s '43	113	112¾	112¾
19 Am T & T 3¾s '66	98	98	98
7 Am T &T cv 4½s 39	105½	105	105¼
17 Am T & T 3¼s '61	98¼	98	98
2 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	73¼	73	73
7 An'conda Cop 4½s '50	105¼	105	105
15 Ann Arbor 4 '95	70	68½	70
15 Ann Arbor 4s '95	70	68½	70
11 Arm Del 4s '57	97	96½	97
15 Arm Del 4s '55	97¼	97	97¼
1 Arm 4½s '39	102	26-32	26-32
4 Armstrong C 4s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
39 AT&SF 4s '95	108⅝	108½	108⅝
1 AT&SF 4s '95 st	104	104	104
10 Atl & Birm 4s '33	33½	33½	33½
24 A C Line 1st 4s '52	101⅜	100⅝	101⅜
3 ACL clt 4s '52	93⅞	93¾	93¾
28 A C Line 4½s '64	95	94½	94½
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	52¼	52¼	52¼
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	43¾	42	43⅜
8 BO rfg 4s '95	98¾	98⅜	98⅜
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
19 B&O rfg 5s '95	88¾	88⅛	88¾
8 B&O 5s '96 P	87¾	87⅝	87⅝
30 B&O 5s 2000 D	87¾	87½	87¾
22 B&O cv 4½s '60	77¾	77	77¼
28 B&O 4s '48	70⅞	106⅞	107⅛
5 BO 5s S W '50	103½	103⅜	103½
8 B&O 4s P C '59	93½	93	93
2 Bang & Ar cn 4s '51	104	104	104
1 Bang & A 4s cv '51 st	110	110	110
2 Bell TPs 5s '48 B	117	117	117
16 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¾	102½	102½
1 Beth Stl 3¾s '65	96	94¾	94¾
31 Bos & Me 5s '67	96⅜	95¾	96⅜
2 B & NY Air L 4s '55	29½	29⅜	29½
5 Bkly City RR 5s '41	92½	92½	92½
26 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	99½	99½	99½
113 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	93¼	92¼	92¼
5 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 BR&P5s'37 100 22-32	100 22-32	100	22-32
3 Buf R&U 4½s '57	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
12 Bush Term 5s '55	70	68	70
1 Bush Term 4s '52	85	85	85
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	104¼	104¼	104¼
13 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	27⅜	27	27
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111	110⅞	110⅞
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111	110⅝	110⅝
1 Can Nat 5s '69 July	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116¼	116¼	116¼
3 Can Pac 5s '44	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Can Pac 4½s '48	104	104	104
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	101¾	101½	101¾
40 Can Pac 4s perp	96	93	96
2 Caro C & O 6s '52	111	111	111
1 Caro C & O 5s '38	104	104	104
10 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	34	32½	34
2 Cen Foundry 5s '41	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59	21¼	21¼	21¼
36 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	21½	20¾	21½
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	31	31	31
15 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102	102	102
6 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	102½	102½	102⅜
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108½	108⅛	108½
5 Cen P ThruShLds'54	102½	102½	102½
14 CR&R of Ga 5s '37	89¼	88⅞	89⅛
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	73¾	73⅝	73⅝
7 Certain-td 5½s '48	85½	85	85½
13 Chesap Corp 5s '47	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜
17 Ches Corp 5s '44	121⅝	121¼	121⅝
5 C & O 3½s '96 D	96	96	96
7 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96	96	96
7 Chi & Alton 3s '49	56½	56½	56½
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	115	114¾	114¾
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	109	109	109
18 CB&Q gen 4s '58	108¾	108½	108½
37 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	40¾	39¾	40½
17 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	39¾	39	39¾
1 Chi G YY & Ck 5s '37	100¾	100¾	100¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
46 Chic Gt West 4s '59	48⅜	46⅞	47
5 Chi I & L 6s '47	36½	36½	36½
20 CM&StP 4½s '89C	67½	66	67½
25 CM&StP 4½s '89E	67½	65⅝	67½
7 CM&StP 4¾s '89	68	67⅝	68
40 CM&StP gen 4s '89	61⅛	59	60½
115 CMSP &Pac 5s '75	32⅜	31½	32⅜
86 CMSP&P ag25s 2000	11⅛	10½	11
1 Chi & N W 6½s '36	53¼	52¼	53¼
8 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	47¾	47½	47¾
37 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	20¾	20	20½
77 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	31⅜	31⅛	31½
8 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	31	30¾	31
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	44	44	44
12 CRI & P 4½s '52	23	22½	23
5 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	19½	19¼	19½
27 CRI & P 4½s '60	14	13⅜	13½
38 CRI & P 4s '88	38¼	38	38
39 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	23¾	23¼	23½
37 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	19⅞	19½	19⅞
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	92	92	92
10 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	83	82¼	83
4 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105	105	105
21 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104½	104½	104½
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	100¾	100¼	100¾
2 Childs Co 5s '43	90	90	90
40 CCC&StL5s '63D	105¼	105	21-32	105¼
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	96½	96¼	96¼
4 CCC&StL4s '90StL	98½	98½	98½
1 CCC&StL 5s B '93	118	118	118
1 ClevUnTerm4½s '72	111½	111	1½111½
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	106⅜	106¼	106¼
4 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	102	102	102
3 Col F & I 5s '70	83	83	83
8 Col & So 4½s '80	67¼	67	67¼
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
16 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
15 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102⅜	101¾	102¼
2 ColRyPw&L 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
19 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	100⅜	100	100
8 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Con Coal Del 5s '60	67½	67½	67½
12 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103⅜	103½	103⅜
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
17 Con Oil 3½s '51	102½	102	102¼
10 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	104	104	104
2 Consum Pow 4½s '65	101½	101½	101½
6 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	98	97¾	98
1 Container 5s '51	101	101	101
10 Dayton P&L 3⅛s '60	103¾	103⅛	103½
10 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91¾	91½	91¾
13 D & R G 4½s '36	33	32¾	33
34 D & R G 4s '36	33	32⅜	32½
12 D & R G West 5s '55	19½	19¼	19½
3 D&RG W 5s '55 Asd	19¼	18⅞	19½
5 D & R G West 5s '78	28	28	28
3 D Moin & Ft D 4s '35 ct	11¼	11⅛	11¼
1 D Pl Val 4½s '47	57½	57⅛	57⅜
6 Det Ed 5s '52	107¾	107¼	107¼
1 Det Ed 4½s 61	112¾	112¼	112¾
1 Det Ed 4s 65	108	108	108
11 Det Ed 3½s 66	103½	103	103½
17 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	104	103¾	104
14 Auto-Lite 4E '52	109½	109½	109½
11 El Paso NatGas4½s51	102	101⅝	102
1 Elec Pow 5s '56	83½	83¼	83¼
35 Erie rfg 5s 75	83	82¾	83
35 Erie gen lien 4s 96	85¼	84	85⅛
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s56	101¾	101¼	101¾
2 Fed Lt & T 5s 42	102½	102½	102½
12 Fla E Cst 5s 74	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Gen Amp Inv 5s 52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
15 Gen Cable 5½s 47	104⅜	104½	104⅜
10 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	101	100⅞	100⅞
21 Gen Mot Accept3½s51	100	100	100
1 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	40	40	40
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	99¾	99½	99½
6 Goodrich 6s 45	105¼	105⅛	105¼
29 Goodyr T & R 5s 57	104⅜	104⅛	1040⅝
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	117⅛	117	117
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 53	109½	109½	109½
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	102½	102⅜	102⅜
12 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	102½	102	102½
291 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	134¼	131¼	134
79 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	108	107½	108
18 Gt Nor 3¾s267	93¾	93½	93¾
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	99¼	99¼	99¼
11 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	97	97	97
3 Gul St Utl 4½s 56	103	103	103
9 Hiram Walker 4½s 45	105¼	104¾	105¼
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s 40	102	102	102
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	48½	48½	48½
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	75	75	75
12 Hud&Man inc 5s57	31½	30½	31⅛
9 Ill Cen rfg 5s 55	99½	99½	99½
10 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	76⅜	76	76¾
16 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	88⅜	88½	88⅜
17 Ill Cen 4s 53	84⅜	83½	84½
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	15	87⅜	87
5 IC&CSL&NO 4s 63	83	82	83
27 Interb R Tr 7s 32	78¼	78	78
17 Interb R Tr 6s 32	32½	32	32
2 Interb R Tr 6s 32ct	30½	30	30
39 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	77	75	75¼
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s66 ct	76	75½	75½
2 Interlake Iron 5s 51	102	102	102
31 Int Cit Ncr a1 6s 52	15	14½	15
114 Int Cit Ncr 1st 6s52	39¾	37¾	39¼
3 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	38	38	38
15 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	38	37¼	37⅝
2 Int Hydro El 6s '44	80⅜	80½	80½
5 Int Mer Mar6s '41	81	81	81
18 Int Paper 6s '55	99½	99	99⅛
8 Int Paper 5s '47	100⅞	100¼	100¼
2 Int Rye Cl A 4½s '47	87	85¾	87
64 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	85½	85	85½
13 Int T&T 4½s '52	68¼	68	68
7 Int T&T 5s '55	72¼	71¾	71¾
32 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	8⅝	8	8
11 JamesFxClea 4s '59	96	95½	96
3 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	102	102	102
4 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	59¼	59	59¼
3 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	56¾	55⅝	56¾
2 KC South 5s '50	94	94	94
150 K C South 5s '50	94	93¾	94
3 K C Term 4s '60	107½	106¾	107½
5 Keith B F 6s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60½	60½	60½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	94¼	94¼	94¼
9 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	40½	40½	40½
3 Leh C&N 4½s '58A	96½	96½	96½
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	96	96	96
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	63	63	63
1 Led Val N Y 4½s 40	102	102	102
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	77	76⅞	76⅞
11 Leh Val 4½s 2004	68½	68½	68½
11 Leh Val 4s 2003	63	62½	62½
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	119½	119½	119½
5 Loews 3½s 46	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Long Isl gen 4s 38	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	103¼	-03¼	103¼
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	103	103	103
8 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	96¼	95¾	96¼
15 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	107⅜	107½	107½
15 Lou & N 4½s 2003	104	103¾	103¾
14 Louis & N 4s 40	106½	105⅞	106¼
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2033	92⅛	92	92⅛
18 Maine Cen 4½s 60	82¼	81¼	82¼
29 Manhat Ry 4s 90	40⅛	39	40
14 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	37½	36	36
5 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2018	20½	20½	20½
2 McCroiy Strs 5s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 McKes & Rob 5½s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	105	105	105
1 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	70	70	70
13 MilELRY&L 5s '61B	103	102¾	102¾
1 MilEL RY&L 5s '71	103½	103½	103½
2 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	40	40	40
3 M&StL 4s '49	8	7¾	8
5 MSP&SSMarie5s'38	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 MSP&SSMMAR 5½s'78	18¼	18¼	18¼
7 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	26½	25⅞	26
13 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	82½	82	82
24 M-K-Tex a1 5s '67	70	70	70
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	88¾	88¾	88¾
10 Mo Pac 5½s 49	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
38 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	45	43¾	44¼
184 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	44⅞	43¾	44½
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 ct	42	41	42
15 Mo Pac 5s 78G	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜
158 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21	20¼	21
51 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	44⅞	43½	44⅞
40 Mo Pac 5s 81 1	44⅞	44	44⅜
10 Mob & O 4½s 77	34½	34	34½
11 Mob & O 5s 38	34½	33½	34½
4 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	89½	89½	89½
5 MonWPaPubSv4½s 60	102	102	102
21 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	94¼	94	94¼
5 Mor & Essex 5s '55	99¾	99½	99¾
23 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	93	92¾	93
10 Mor&Essex1¾s2000	89	89	89
36 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104¼	104	104¼
12 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104	103¾	103⅞
21 Natl Steel 4s '65	104¾	104⅜	104¾
1 Naugatuck 4s '54	86	86	86
1 New Eng T&T5s'52	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 NEngT&T 4½s'61B	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	97½	97	97½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 N Ory Term 4s '53	95	95	95
10 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	61½	61½	61½
13 NO Tex&M 5½s'54ct	56	56	56
11 NY&Q El&P 3½s'65	103	102⅞	103
381 NYC cv 6s '44	125¾	122½	125½
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	98¾	98½	98¾
12 NYC 4½s2013 A	92	91⅞	92
8 NYC cn 4s '98	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
426 NYC 3¼s'52	107½	107	107⅜
37 NYC 3½s 46	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	92	91½	91½
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	96⅞	95⅝	96⅞
3 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	90¾	90	90
7 NY Chi&StL 6s 38	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	100¼	100⅛	100¼
18 NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	90¾	90½	90½
7 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	103	102¾	103
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63	63	63
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	99½	99½	99½
6 NY G El H&P 3s 49	111	111	111
33 NYNH&H 4½s 67	47½	46¾	47½
14 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	50¾	50¼	50¼
3 NYNH&H 4s 47	41	41	41
20 NYNH&H 4s 55	41	41	41
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	41	41	41
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
1 NYO & W 4½s'46	31½	31½	31½
2 NY O & W gen4s55	22¾	22½	22½
37 Niagr Share 4½s	108¾	108⅜	108⅜
7 NY Steam 5s 56	107	107	107
9 NY Tel 4½s '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
17 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	171	171	171½
1 Niag Fls P 3½s '66	105⅝	102⅞	102⅞
3 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
10 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	29	29	29
3 N Am Co 5s '61	104¼	103¾	104¼
13 N Am Ed 5½s'63	104	104	104
4 N Am Ed 5s '57 A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 N Am Ed 5s '69 C	102	102	102
27 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111¼	111⅛	111¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	103	103	103
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	99	99¾	99¾
31 Nor Pac 4s '97	104¼	103¾	103¾
23 Nor Pac 3s 2047	75⅛	75¼	75¼
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102½	102⅛	102⅛
6 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	117	117	117
4 Or-Wsh RR&N 4s '61	104½	104½	104½
8 Pac G&E 5s '66	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	101	101	101
15 Pac G&E 4s '64	105½	105⅛	105½
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	100	100	100
1 Pan Pict 6s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Park Lex 6½s'53ct	48	48	48
2 Parmelee T 6s 44	72⅝	72½	72½
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
14 Penn P & L 1st 4½s'81	105½	105⅛	105¼
25 Phila Elec 3s 2'61	105¼	104⅝	104⅝
10 Ph & L Erie 4s 66 D	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Ph & L E 4s 49	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 Wheel Stl 4½s 66 A	89⅜	88⅞	89¼
2 Wick-So 1st 7s 35 ct	42	42	42
2 Wick-So Sp ct 7s 35 ct	33	32¾	33
1 Wilkesb & C 4s 55	39	39	39
3 Wilson & Co 4s 55	100½	100¼	100½
21 Wis Cen 4s 49	28	27	28
4 Wis Cen 4s S & D 36	19	19	19
40 Youngst S & T 4s 61	101	100½	100¾
40 Youngst S & T 3½s 51	145	140½	145

Foreign Bonds

8 Abitibi P & P 5s 53	104¼	104¼	104½
5 Akersshus 5s 63	97½	97½	97½
9 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	15	15	15
1 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	15	15	15
36 Argentine 4½s 71	98⅛	98½	98¾
17 Argentine 6s 57 A	101⅜	101 11-32	101 11-32
4 Argentine 6s 58 B	100⅜	100 11-32	100 11-32
7 Argentine 6s 59 Oct	101 26-32	101 26-32	101 26-32
5 Arg 6s 1960 Mch	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
105 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	101 14-32	101 14-32	101 14-32
6 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	101 27-32	101 27-32	101 27-32
4 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	101 2-32	101 1-32	101 1-32
1 Arg 6s 1961 May	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Argentine 5½s 62	100 30-32	100 30-32	100 30-32
9 Australia 5s 55	106	105⅞	105⅞
3 Australia 4½s 56	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Belgium 7s 55	118	118	118
1 Berlin City 6s 58	193⅜	193⅜	193⅜
1 Berl City El 6½s'51 59	20¾	20¾	20¾
5 Brazil 8s 41	50½	50½	50½
39 Brazil 6½s 26-57	40¼	40	40⅛
17 Brazil 6½s 27-57	40⅜	40	40
7 Brazil Cr Rv Fl 7s 52	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
10 Brisbane 5s 58	100½	100½	100½
2 Buenos A 6½s 55	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Buenos A3d6s80 Oct	101¾	101¾	101¾
20 Buen A 4½s&4¾s77	76¾	76½	76¾
3 BuenA4½sAue76	77	76⅞	77
1 Buen A 4½s&4¾s75	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 Bulgaria 7½s 68	27	27	27
3 Canada 5s 52	112	112	112
2 Canada 4s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57	19½	19½	19½
4 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	19½	19⅜	19½
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	19½	19½	19½
3 Chile 7s 42	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 Chile 6s 60	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
6 Chile 6s 61 Jan	22	22	22
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb	22	22	22
5 Chile 6s 63	22	22	22
5 Cologne 6½s 50	61⅜	61¾	61¾
12 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	32½	32	32½
28 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	32¼	31¾	32
5 Colom Mt Bk 7s 46	25	25	25
48 Copenhag 5s 52	98	98	98
12 Copenhag 4½s 53	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
13 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	99	99	99
1 Cordoba City 7s 57 st	79¼	79¼	79¼
66 Cuba 5½s 45	68	67¼	67½
1 Cuba 5s (1904) 44	102½	102½	102½
6 Denmark 6s 42	105	104¾	105
15 Denmark 5½s 55	101¼	100⅜	100⅜
20 Denmark 4½s 62	98¼	98	98
1 Finland 6s 45	107¼	107⅛	107¼
5 GerCAg Bk 6s38Apr	42	42	42
10 GerCAgr Bk 6s 60 Jul	32¾	32¼	32¾
17 GerGov Intl 5½s 65	24	23⅝	23⅝
4 Ger Govt 7s 49	28	27½	27½
39 Greek 6s 68	30⅛	30	30
2 Haiti 6s 52	98½	98¼	98¼
1 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	76½	76½	76½
8 Italy 7s 1951	88½	88⅜	88½
10 Japan 6½s '54	95	95	95
2 Kreuger&T 5s '59ct	48½	48½	48½
7 Medellin

1937 Open Entry May Top Record Made Last Year

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Though the Professional Golfers Association was criticized in some quarters when the names of six players picked for this year's Ryder Cup team were announced, at least the P. G. A. saved itself some advance embarrassment.

There is no possibility that any one of the six—Tony Manero, Henry Picard, Denny Shute, Johnny Revolta, Horton Smith and Gene Sarazen—will fail to qualify for the United States open championship at Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich., June 10, 11 and 12. For all of them became automatically eligible when they finished among the first 30 and ties last summer at Baltusrol.

The 32 players in that group, plus Al Watrous, Oakland Hills pro, and any acceptable foreign pros in this country at the time, need not go through the 36-hole sectional qualifying test. For the rest of the field, which may very well top last year's record entry of 1277, there will be 33 qualifying points.

Five More Than Last Year

This is five more than were used last year, and the most that ever have been used since the sectional trials were inaugurated in 1924.

Michigan draws one of the new points, at Grand Rapids, to accommodate the exceptionally heavy entry expected from the championship's "home" state. The other four are Salt Lake City, New Orleans, Little Rock, Ark., and Huntington, W. Va.

The entries received at the new districts introduced in 1936—Troy, N. Y., with 33; Richmond, Va., with 21, and Birmingham, Ala., with 30—justified their retention by the championship committee, headed by Harold W. Pierce of Boston. The committee, after analyzing the 1936 entry list, changed the qualifying centers in eight other areas.

June 1 has been set as the date for the 36-hole trials in 30 of the 33 districts. At the other points, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Tacoma, Wash., the qualifying rounds will be played May 17 so that the western pros may be able to compete in the P. G. A. championship at Pittsburgh May 24 to 30.

Allotments Come Later

The allotment of qualifying places to each district will not be made until the entries are closed—on Saturday, May 8, for those from the Pacific coast; on Tuesday, May 18, for those from the rest of the country.

This year, in addition to deciding the 1937 open champion—the title last year was won by Manero—the championship will have an important bearing on selections for the four vacant spots on the U. S. Ryder Cup team that will meet the British at Southport, England, June 29 and 30.

The certified low scorers in the 36-hole qualifying test for the P. G. A. and the 72 holes of the open will be eligible for the international squad. Among the leading contenders are Sam Snead and Byron Nelson, two of the winter's outstanding young pros, and veteran Ed Dudley, who will have to go through the open sectional test, and Ralph Guldahl and Paul Runyan, who finished in the first 32 last year.

Indians Sell Berger

CLEVELAND, April 20 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians announced yesterday the sale of Lou Berger, utility infielder, to the Chicago White Sox for cash. The Indians last week acquired Joe Kroner, also a utility infielder, from the Boston Red Sox.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Cardinals scored five runs in ninth to give Dizzy Dean first victory of season by 8-7 over Reds.

Three Years Ago

United States Walker Cup golf team sailed for England.

Rookies Star As Baseball Season Opens

If opening-day results mean anything, the 1937 major league baseball season will be a great one for rookies. As the Phillies and Bees in the National League, and the Senators and Athletics in the American swung into action yesterday in Boston and Philadelphia, a quintet of youngsters burst forth into the headlines.

It is strange to glance at the two league standings this morning and notice the Phillies and Athletics at the top of their respective standings. Both clubs, in the pre-season reckoning, are destined to finish low; but every year the predictions of the experts are thrown into the discard because a few first-year men rise to unexpected heights. And 1937, apparently, is running true to form.

In beating the Bees yesterday, 2 to 1, in an 11-inning morning game, and 1 to 0 in an afternoon affair, the Phillies exhibited something they have lacked for many seasons—a tight defense. Always known as a powerful club on attack but weak on the mound, the Phils this year sent away a portion of their hitting power and replaced the creaking defensive joints with young talent. Jimmy Wilson now presents a well-balanced ball club, capable of swinging for the fences or giving the opposition a real old-fashioned mound duel.

Two rookies, Morris Arnovich and Wayne LaMaster, won the morning game for the Phillies, the former with an eleventh-inning homer and the latter by his two and two-thirds innings of hitless relief pitching. Arnovich, who played last season with Hazleton in the New York-Pennsylvania League, missed another homer by inches in one of the early innings. It was LaMaster's first big-league victory. He was secured by the Phils in the 1936 draft from Louisville.

The second contest at Boston featured a close mound battle between Bucky Walters and Danny MacFayden, each yielding only four hits. Young George Scharein, who came to Philadelphia from New York in the Lou Chiozza deal, drove in the winning run.

After President Franklin D. Roosevelt threw out a strike for the first ball, Connie Mack's young Athletics defeated Washington, 4 to 3, in 10 innings. It is the only time the nation's No. 1 fan has watched the capital city club lose its opening assignment.

Almon Williams, an Atlanta graduate late last year, pitched 7⅓ innings of relief ball, and although he handed out six passes, blanked the Senators and gets credit for the triumph. Earle Brucker, a hard-hitting rookie catcher drafted from Portland, Oregon, drove home the deciding run for Mack in the tenth.

Approximately 67,000 of the faithful witnessed the three opening-day games at Boston and Washington, 32,000 filing into Griffith Stadium. Close to 10,000 saw the morning contest at National League Field and 25,000 brought the day's total to 35,000 in the afternoon.

Walter Young, Quebec, Victor In B. A. A. Race

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There was something refreshing to the 40th Boston Athletic Association marathon. Time-worn phrases concerning "love of the sport" and other far-fetched sentiment gave way to an honest, hopeful job-seeker no less. Walter Young, 24-year-old, unemployed carpenter's apprentice from Verdun, Quebec, won the famed B. A. A. marathon yesterday in 2h. 33m. 20s., and did it with the cherished hope that reward might come in the form of employment.

Undaunted by names traditionally famous to marathons, the visiting Canadian, married and father of a three-year-old son, endured the rigors of plodding 26 miles and 385 yards to a well-earned victory. It is true that he failed to equal the time record of Leslie Pawson, made in 1933, but he did manage to surpass the efforts of 168 other starters.

Since most seasoned campaigners of marathoning really give no concrete reason for running these things apart from the joy of basking in the warmth of newspaper headlines and idolized fauning from associates, it was almost justifying to marathoning to se a youngster actually win and care little for the following praise—unless, out of it all, might come something worthwhile—a job.

New to B. A. A. Event

Young has run abbreviated marathons before and is a luminary in his right as a distance runner on snowshoes but he was new to the B. A. A. race as a real contender and his triumph yesterday cannot be considered in any other light than as an upset. He had previously announced his plans for the race and proceded to follow them—marking Johnny Kelley of Arlington as the man to beat. It proved to be a wise plan for the man he marked to beat would have won the race had Young failed.

Unfortunately there is little fame in the marathon to other than the winner. There is some personal satisfaction in finishing, but whether it be second or twenty-second, only the winner counts. However, one cannot quite ignore the see-saw battle Kelley and Young engaged in before the Canadian eventually mastered the localite.

No less than 17 times they exchanged the lead. Only in the last two miles did the victor become a certainty and from that point to the finish Kelley was definitely beyond consideration and dangerously close to elimination entirely. The Arlington boy faded perceptibly in the last two miles, finished six minutes later than the winner.

Pawson Placed Third

Pawson, Pawtucket (R. I.) runner, and holder of the B. A. A. course record of 2h. 31m. 13-5s. came in third, two minutes after Kelley. Fred Ward, a veteran performer took fourth place to surprise his friends. Another Canadian, Duncan McCallum from Toronto was fifth. Most of the more famous in marathoning managed to finish but none with what might have been termed "racing" ability. Mel Porter was sixteenth, Clarence De Mar was fourteenth, Dave Komonen was twenty-first, Bill Kennedy was twenty-seventh and last year's winner, Ellison 'Tarzan' Brown, was far back in the ruck, finishing thirty-first. The list of the first 40 to finish:

1. Walter Young, Verdun, P. Q., Canada	2:33:20
2. J. A. Kelley, Arlington	2:39:02 4-5
3. Leslie Pawson, Kiwanis A. A., Pawtucket, R. I.	2:41:46
4. Fred Ward, Millrose A. A., New York, N. Y.	2:42:59 2-5
5. Duncan McCallum, Gladstone A. C., Toronto, Ont.	2:43:16 3-5
6. Hugo Kauppinen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2:46:06 2-5
7. Gerard Cote, Castor A. A. A., St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.	2:46:46
8. J. W. Plouffe, Worcester, Mass.	2:46:53 2-5
9. J. D. Semple, United Shoe Machinery A. A., Beverly	2:48:13 3-5
10. L. O. Giard, Brockton	2:48:31 2-5
11. G. L. Durgin, Beverly	2:49:19 3-5
12. Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York	2:49:49
13. A. Johnson, Inter-State Sports Club, Portchester, N. Y.	2:50:02
14. C. H. De Mar, Keene Normal School, Keene, N. H.	2:53:00
15. C. R. Hill, United Shoe Machinery A. A., Beverly	2:53:09 3-5
16. Mel Porter, Newark, N. J.	2:54:00
17. W. Hornby, Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont.	2:55:35
18. A. J. Brunelle, W. Medford	2:55:38
19. G. A. Norman, United Shoe Machinery A. A., Beverly	3:00:52 2-5
20. Paul Donato, Roxbury Boys' Club	3:01:15 4-5
21. D. Komonen, Frood Mine A. A., Sudbury, Ont.	3:01:56 3-5
22. L. Cece, Irish-American A. A., Newark, N. J.	3:02:35 4-5
23. P. J. Licciordi, N. Medford Club, Medford	3:03:00 2-5
24. R. E. Kimball, United Shoe Machinery A. A., Beverly	3:03:21 4-5
25. W. Wicklund, Passaic, N. J.	3:03:25 2-5
26. M. J. Mansulla, Y. M. C. A., Brockton	3:04:39 2-5
27. W. J. Kennedy, Inter-State Sports Club, Portchester, N. Y.	3:04:45 3-5
28. R. Tessier, Notre Dame A. A., Ottawa, Canada	3:05:42 1-5
29. B. Stewart, Gladstone A. C., Toronto, Ont.	3:05:50 3-5
30. E. Wesolowski, Ger.-American A. C., N. Y.	3:06:05 4-5
31. Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, Bradford, R. I.	3:07:04 4-5
32. P. G. Waters, Battery G, 197th N. H. N. G., Keene, N. H.	3:07:19
33. Syd Hardacre, Moarch A. C., Toronto, Ont.	3:10:45 3-5
34. C. F. Gould, Norfolk Y. M. A., Roxbury	3:12:18 2-5
35. J. Potter, Gladstone A. C., Toronto, Ont.	3:12:28 4-5
36. R. Tilson, Maroon A. A., Hamilton, Ont.	3:12:38 2-5
37. C. E. Jordan, Brewer, Maine	3:14:50 2-5
38. G. Hackley, Monarch A. C., Toronto, Ont.	3:16:54 2-5
39. J. Shaw, Monarch A. C., Toronto, Ont	3:17:23 2-5
40. H. Gauthier, Quebec A. A., Quebec, Que.	3:18:01 2-5

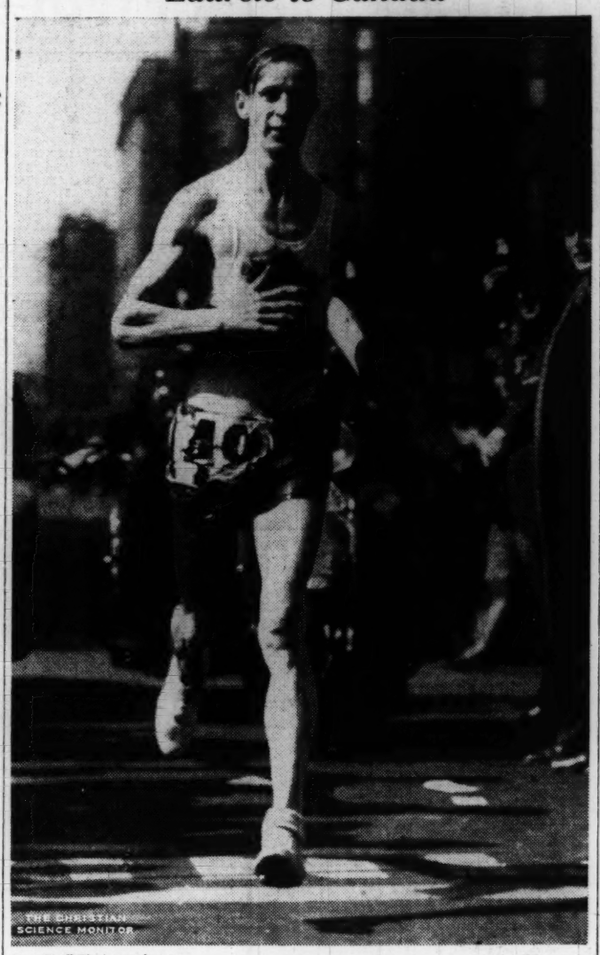
National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	2	0	1.000
New York	0	0	.000
St. Louis	0	0	.000
Chicago	0	0	.000
Pittsburgh	0	0	.000
Brooklyn	0	0	.000
Cincinnati	0	0	.000
Boston	0	2	.000

Results April 19

Philadelphia 2, Boston 1 (11 innings).
Philadelphia 1, Boston 0.

Laurels to Canada



By a Staff Photographer

Walter Young, Verdun, Quebec
B. A. A. Marathon Winner in 2h. 33m. 20s.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

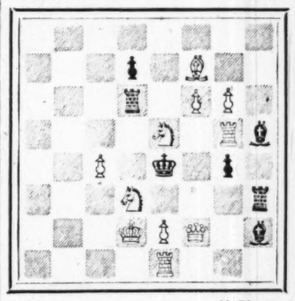
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 20, 1937

Problem No. 1923

By Alain C. White

Black 7 Pieces



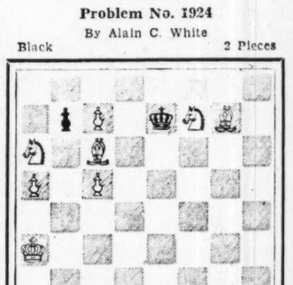
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Second prize, Good Companion, complete block tourney, April, 1918)

Problem No. 1924

By Alain C. White

Black 2 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(From A. C. White's "The Theory of Pawn Promotion," 1912. The task is presented with a minimum of 10 pieces.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1921. R-QKt4

No. 1922. 1. P-K5 BxKt
2. B-B7
1. —— PxKR
2 BxPch Else
2. KR discovers check on each of 14 squares accordingly.

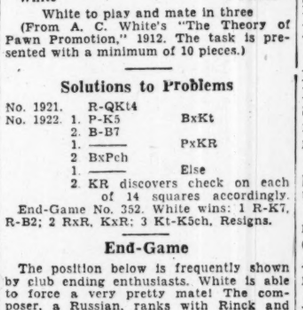
End-Game No. 352. White wins: 1 R-K7, R-B2; 2 RxR, KxR; 3 Kt-K5ch, Resigns.

End-Game

The position below is frequently shown by club ending enthusiasts. White is able to force a very pretty mate! The composer, a Russian, ranks with Rinck and Troitsky in this field.

End-Game No. 353
By K. A. L. Kubbel

Black 5 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and win
(From 150 Endspielstudien, 1925)

Here is one of Fine's wins from the recent Moscow tournament, which he won. The loser of this game was second by half a point.

Zukertort-Reti Opening

Kan White	Fine Black	Kan White	Fine Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	19 QxKt	B-B3
2 P-KKt3	P-QB4	20 Kt-B2	Castles
3 B-Kt2	Kt-QB3	21 B-Kt2	P-Q5
4 P-Q4	B-B4	22 Kt-Kt4	B-Kt4
5 Castles	P-K3	23 KR-K	Q-Kt3
6 P-B3	Kt-B3	24 B-KB	P-Q6
7 QKt-Q2	P-KR3	25 P-K3	KR-K
8 P-QR3	P-QR4	26 QR-Kt	Q-K3
9 Q-Kt3	Q-B2	27 QxQ	RxQ
10 PxP	BxP	28 BxKt	RxB
11 Q-Kt5	B-QR2	29 Kt-Q5	RxKt
12 P-B4	R-Q	30 RxB	BxKP
13 P-B5(a)	P-K4	31 RxR	BxPch
14 P-QKt4	B-Q2(b)	32 K-Kt2	BxR
15 PxP	P-K5	33 R-Q4	R-B7ch
16 Kt-K	KtxP	34 K-Kt	P-Q7
17 Q-Kt	BxP	Resigns	
18 Kt-Kt3	KtxKt		

(a) White begins to go wrong. He should work out another plan. 13 Kt-R4 is interesting.

(b) White must have overlooked this move completely. Now he is compelled to break his P formation, and loses a P to boot. The rest is simply a matter of converting this advantage and a decided positional advantage into a definite win.

When the veteran Austrian master, Spielmann, wins a game, it generally has a decidedly aggressive flavor, and often is distinguished by a high order of combination play. The game below, from the Trebitsch tournament, is no exception.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Spielmann White	Honlinger Black	Spielmann White	Honlinger Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 R-K	QR-K
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 Q-Q2	R-K2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	23 PxP	PxP
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	24 Q-KB2	R-R2
5 B-B4	Castles	25 Q-Kt3	R-R4
6 P-K3	P-B4	26 K-B2	K-Kt2
7 R-QB	P-QKt3	27 R-R	KR-KR
8 PxQP	KKtxP	28 RxR	RxR
9 KtxKt	PxKt	29 Kt-R4	Q-KB3(a)
10 B-Q3	Kt-B3	30 QxPch	QxQ
11 Castles	B-Kt2	31 KtxQ	KxKt
12 PxP	PxP	32 P-KKt4	R-R7ch
13 B-Kt	P-Kt3	33 K-Kt3	R-Q7
14 P-KR4	Q-Kt3	34 BxPch	K-B2
15 B-Kt5	BxB	35 BxKt	P-Q5
16 KtxB	Kt-K4	36 PxP	R-Q6ch
17 P-QKt3	QR-B	37 K-R4	RxQP
18 P-B4	Kt-Q2	38 B-B5	RxP
19 P-R5	P-B3	39 RxP	B-Kt7(b)
20 Kt-B3	P-B4	40 K-Kt3	Resigns

(a) Now, when Black might conceivably develop an attack himself on the open KR file, White pulls an unexpected combination!

(b) A blunder, which merely hastens the inevitable.

The competitors in the Ostend tournament, now in progress, are Fine, Keres, Grob, Landau, Tartakower, Koltanowski, Dunkelblum, Dyner, List, and Reynolds. In the opening round Fine lost to Keres, with whom he divided first honors at Margate, but then Keres lost to Tartakower, whom Fine defeated!

During the course of this tournament, Fine filled a simultaneous engagement in London, traveling by air.

Triple Tie Registered In Chess Tournament

International Chess Standing

Player and Country	Won	Lost
Reuben Fine, United States	6	3
H. Grob, Switzerland	6	3
Paul Keres, Estonia	6	3
S. Landau, Netherlands	5	4
P. O. List, Germany	5	4
G. Koltanowski, Belgium	4½	4½
S. Tartakower, Poland	4	5
B. Dyner, Belgium	3½	5½
A. Dunkelblum, Belgium	3	6
A. Reynolds, England	2	7

OSTEND, Belgium, April 20 (AP)—Reuben Fine of New York, Paul Keres of Estonia and H. Grob of Switzerland tied for first place in the international chess masters tournament here which ended last night.

Each scored six points out of a possible nine. They divided the first three prizes.

Both Fine and Keres won their matches in the final round while Grob drew an adjourned game with A. Dunkelblum of Belgium after 65 moves.

S. Landau of the Netherlands and P. O. List of Germany, scoring five points each, shared the fourth and fifth prizes.

Jimmy Caras Defeats Greenleaf in Billiards

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Jimmy Caras of Wilmington, Del., the defending champion, snapped back into the running in the round-robin playoff for the world pocket billiard championship, last night, by whipping Ralph Greenleaf, of New York, 125 to 118, in 36 innings.

In the opening game of the night, Andrew Ponzi, also of New York, won his second game by defeating Irving Crane, Rochester, N. Y., a tournament rookie, 125 to 72, in eight innings.

American Association

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	3	0	1.000
Indianapolis	2	1	.667
Columbus	2	1	.667
Louisville	2	2	.500
Minneapolis	2	2	.500
St. Paul	1	2	.333
Toledo	1	3	.250
Kansas City	1	3	.250

Results April 19

Columbus 7, Louisville 5.
Milwaukee 8, Minneapolis 7.
Indianapolis 5, Toledo 2.
St. Paul 9, Kansas City 7.

New Academy Director

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 20 (AP)—Naval Academy authorities today announced the selection of Capt. E. W. McKee, academy graduate of 1908 and famous navy crew man, as director of athletics at the academy. He succeeds Capt. Robert C. Giffen who goes on sea duty. Captain McKee now commands the navy transport Chaumont.

College Rugby Result

Yale 21, Boston R. C. 8.

College Tennis Result

Fordham 8, Newark 0.

Canadian A. H. A. Locks Its Doors Against A. A. U.

TORONTO, April 20 (CP)—The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association locked its doors yesterday against the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and agreed on complete affiliation with the International Ice Hockey League, world governing body.

The break absolute came yesterday afternoon as officials from different parts of Canada swung past the first day5s business at their three-day annual meeting. With little ado, after a resolutions committee had been appointed earlier, routine business was attended to in the form of constitution and bylaw changes.

There almost was complete acquiescence to adoption of three of the famed "four points" over which the A. A. U. of C. and the C. A. H. A. twice had tangled previously. The only point not drafted into the constitution dealt with professionals of another sport playing amateur hockey.

In Line with I. I. H. L.

Points adopted, bringing the C. A. H. A. into line with the I. I. H. L., which passed the proposals last February in London, agreed to payment of hockeyists for "broken" time; to hockey players capitalizing on their ability to obtain legitimate employment without losing their amateur status; to professional and amateur teams, as units, playing exhibition games against one another at the discretion of various C. A. H. A. branches.

President Cecil Duncan, Ottawa, said amateur hockey was not affected in any way by exclusion of one of the four points although C. A. H. A. officials believed in the principle of the point.

The resolutions committee, concerning this point, declared itself in favor of instructing the next C. A. H. A. delegate attending a meeting of the I. I. H. L. to press for a constitutional change along this line that the point not passed by the C. A. H. A. could then be made possible.

Other constitution changes dealt with deletion of the Western Canada Intercollegiate Hockey Union, now inactive, from the list of associations linked with the C. A. H. A. and with changing of a heading in the constitution to read from "qualification of a player" to "definition of an amateur."

Abolish a Position

Dealing with by-laws members voted to abolish the position of chairman on the finance committee with the president of the association, thereafter, to fill in at this spot. Too, the previously permanent positions of registrar-treasurer and secretary of the association will be filled by annual appointment by the executive committee. Among by-law changes were:

1. That in future when a branch member of the association resigns such a branch loses its standing when resignation becomes effective and the C. A. H. A. immediately will take steps to organize a new branch in that district.

2. That the registration committee will be composed of the president, registrar-treasurer and presidents of the branches. Previously this committee had been made up of the president, past president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary, registrar-treasurer, and presidents of those branches not having a member on the registration committee among the foregoing officers.

3. That the registration committee now has the power to refuse or grant applications for reinstatement in addition to former powers over hockey amateur cards and transfers.

Reports showed attendance of 25,000 to five games for the Allan cup between North Battleford Beavers and Sudbury Tigers and 40,000 to five games between Winnipeg Monarchs and Copper Cliff Redmen for the Junior Memorial cup.

Large Player Registration

Largest player registration in the history of the C. A. H. A. was reported to the organization's annual meeting by W. A. Hewitt, registrar-secretary.

Hewitt said 21,481 players were registered with the association in the 1936-37 season, compared with 21,229 in the previous year.

By branches the registration was: Alberta, 1116; British Columbia, 413; Saskatchewan, 948; Manitoga, 1374; Thunder Bay, 660; Ontario, 10,978; Ottawa and District, 1338; Quebec, 3535; Maritimes, 1119.

The Intercollegiate Hockey Union affiliated with the C. A. H. A., but did not register its players, Hewitt said.

New Orleans Club Sold to Syndicate

NEW ORLEANS, April 20 (AP)—New Orleans, whose Pelicans long have been a power on Southern Association diamonds but whose citizens have been losing the turnstile habit, is to get a "new deal" in baseball.

A syndicate, headed by Gov. Richard W. Leche and Mayor Robert S. Maestri, will take over the club in return for $155,000 cash as quickly as attorneys draw up a formal agreement.

The late Charles W. Somers, coorganizer of the American League, acquired control of the club in 1910. Since his passing three years ago it has been operated by representatives of his estate.

Gaelic Eleven Here Friday

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Mayo's Gaelic football team, champions of Ireland, will arrive Friday May 14 for a six-game tour of the United States. The visitors will open at the Yankee Stadium May 16 against a picked New York aggregation. Then will follow games at Boston May 23; Philadelphia May 30; New York May 31; Chicago June 6; and New York June 13.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
New York	0	0	.000
Boston	0	0	.000
Cleveland	0	0	.000
Chicago	0	0	.000
St. Louis	0	0	.000
Detroit	0	0	.000
Washington	0	1	.000

Result April 19

Philadelphia 4, Washington 3. (10 innings.)

College Baseball Results

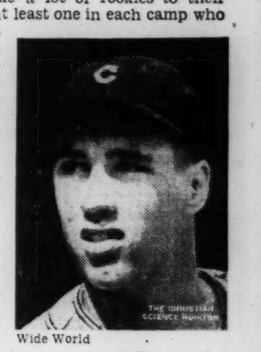
Conn. State 5, Mass. State 0.
Fordham 9, Boston C. 4
Holy Cross 7, Brown 4.
Indiana 5, De Pauw 4.
Juniata 7, Mt. St. Mary's 2.
Maine 9, Colby 3.
North Carolina 18, Virginia P. I. 3.
Panzer 7, Northeastern 5.
Villanova 18, Ursinus 8.
Yale 8, Williams 4.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

How Many Will Make Good?

One of the interesting features of every major-league baseball season is seeing just how many of the recruits, or "freshmen," as they are now generally called, will make good in the two championship races. Every year the 16 major-league clubs take a lot of rookies to their training camps, hoping that they will find at least one in each camp who is capable of making the grade; but the vast majority of the newcomers either return to minor-league teams for further seasoning or drop out of professional baseball entirely. This year will be no exception, as there have been quite a few who have at least earned the right to a trial in the big games, and no doubt some of them will make the grade. Will any of them, however, prove to be such valuable acquisitions as did Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees last year? is now the question.



Wide World

Bob Feller

Brother Gets a Trial

Speaking of Di Maggio calls attention to the fact that this season finds one of his brothers trying to break into the majors for the first time. He is Vince Di Maggio, and he is just now occupying a place in the Bees' outfield. And perhaps the Bees cannot make good use of a hard-hitting outfielder! Tried at third base during the early training season, he was a flop both as a fielder and batter; but since he has been moved into the outfield he has been one of the hardest hitters on the team and has fielded brilliantly. It would certainly be a remarkable thing if he proved to be as valuable to the Bees as his brother Joe has been to the Yankees.

Feller Most Celebrated

But the rookie who is going to be watched the closest and is the most celebrated of the lot today is Bob Feller, the 18-year-old freshman pitcher of the Cleveland Indians. It is true that he made his official appearance in the majors the last part of last season; but he is really entitled to be classed as a rookie this year. That he will make good is the opinion of practically all of the experts who have seen or faced him, but there is some question as to how long he will be successful unless he changes his present style of delivery. There are at least four other rookie pitchers who are expected to make the grade this year. Two of them are Lee Grissom and John Van der Meer of the Cincinnati Reds and, if they come up to expectations, the Reds should make things interesting for every club in the National League with Derringer as a third starting pitcher. Two other rookie pitchers who will be watched are Luke Hamlin of Detroit and Cliff Melton of the Giants. If the last-named is able to break into the Giants' regular lineup, he will certainly have to be good.

Doerr, Fletcher, Owen, York and Marty

There are five other freshmen we would like to call special attention to and three of them are infielders. They are Doerr of the Red Sox, Fletcher of the Bees, York of the Tigers, Owen of the Cardinals and Marty of the Cubs. That all five of these will stick the year out seems certain. In Doerr the Sox have a youngster only 19 years old who can hold his own with any of the second basemen so far as fielding goes, and if he can improve his batting, he will be in the majors for many years. Fletcher is in much the same position as Doerr. He is a fine fielding first baseman but has yet to show his worth with the willow. York started out as a first baseman; but he has been tried out at third base during spring training and he promises to strengthen Detroit at that spot in the infield. Owen not only promises to strengthen the Cardinals behind the bat; but he is one of those players who have the happy faculty of keeping his teammates on their toes at all times. Marty is said to have cost the Cubs $75,000 and he has shown up well to date.

A Small Percentage of the Starters

It must be admitted that the above is a very small percentage of those who started out last month to win their spurs this summer; but if all of them come through, there will be little ground for complaining over the fact that 1937 did not produce an average number of successful freshmen.

Eastern Bowling Teams Advance

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Eastern bowling, which has suffered in comparison with the West in the five-man team standings, at the ABC, appears a little better as a result of the work of the Collbrun wheel and rim quintet of Syracuse, N. Y.

The Syracuse team climaxed a drive on ABC leaders, yesterday, by becoming the third eastern team in the first 10 in the team standings with a 3009 total, scored on games of 1033, 1006, and 970. Until the disappointing last game the Collburns were a threat for first place. The other two eastern clubs, are the Behringer Diamond of Buffalo with 3045 for fourth place and the Pastime A. C. of Syracuse with 3045 for sixth.

Ned Day of Milwaukee missed knocking Willie Ward out of first place in the all-events standings by 25 pins in the day's only change in the standings. He rolled 2014 for his final all events standing with a singles score of 689, made yesterday, and team score of 637 and doubles score of 688. The standing in the all-events:

W. Ward, Cleveland	722	652	665—2039
N. Day, Milwaukee	637	688	689—2014
J. Crimmins, Detroit	653	676	653—1982
O. Jasper, Cincinnati	655	650	675—1980
N. Burton, Dallas, Tex.	659	694	623—1976

College Lacrosse Result

Harvard 11, Boston L. C. 4.

College Track Result

Purdue 70, Butler 31.

Intramural Sports In Full Swing at Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala., April 20—Intra-mural sports are in full swing these days at University of Alabama, according to Kepler Mills, director. Sports going now include ping pong, golf, track and softball. Hard baseball will begin Thursday.

Ping pong is proving one of the most popular sports, with 52 playing in the independent tournament, and all 28 fraternities represented in the frat tourney.

Golf is also popular with the men students at Bama. There are 63 in the independent group, and all fraternities are represented.

Track, however, heads the list, with a total of 833 men taking part. Hard baseball is expected to draw about 1000 entries.

Finals for the softball leagues will be played Monday. In the fraternity tourney the Alpha Tau Omega will play the Alpha Phi Delta for the title. In the independent league the Woods Hall team will meet physical Education Seniors for the title.

Cutler, Harvard, Wins National AAU Title

BRUNSWICK, Me., April 20 (AP)—Ed Cutler, Harvard freshman, won the national junior A. A. U. 500-yard freestyle championship here last night in a Bowdoin College swimming carnival. His time, 3m. 50⅕s., set a new Maine A. A. U. record.

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Prices: Eves., $1.10 to $3.30. Sat. Mat. $1.10 to $2.75. Wed. Mat., 83c to $2.20.

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Americans Take Longer Rides By Train but None Knows Why

Railroad Comment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Fares, please!

And while passengers on railroad trains throughout the country put down their newspapers or their knitting to prepare for the blue-coated conductor's call, statisticians count noses. They find that for the first time since 1924 there are more passengers traveling long distances than there are commuters.

Now to appreciate that fully, you must consider this: in 1929 the number of commuters was almost double the number of long-distance riders!

What has brought the reversal? It can't be blamed on the depression and recovery. If bad business was the cause of the slump in long-distance traveling in comparison with commuting, why, back in the period from 1925 to 1929 when business was good, were there still more commuters than long-distancers?

"Probably," the railroads say, "it's due to the great improvements we've made in convenience, safety and comfort. And also don't forget the lower rates."

Folks in the suburbs have to ride to work somehow whether business is good or not. Their number doesn't change so very much. But they don't have to take long rides. And when times are bad usually they don't. But, still, the fact that they did back in 1924, and then stopped these long jaunts until this year, isn't explained by the depression, unless we can say the depression started in 1925. And as a matter of fact it's only partly explained by the improved service. The burden of the proof is perhaps on the rate matter. Even then there's something of a mystery. Whether or not the mystery is solved—and solutions are solicited—the fact remains that Americans are traveling more on railroads today. Not only that, they're traveling farther—the average even in 1924 was 64 miles and today it's 81—they're doing it more economically—in 1924 the average rider paid $2.09 for those 64 miles, while today he pays but $1.52 for 81—and they're doing it in much more comfort.

* * *

And speaking of commuters, the Burlington is still interested in them even though they're outnumbered by the long-distance folks. President Ralph Budd is studying a new type of locomotion, now in use on a New Haven train between Bridgeport and Hartford, Conn. It's called the Besler steam engine, and is a regular conventional-looking car, with steam power applied directly to the truck wheels, eliminating the high drive wheels of the regular big steam locomotive. It uses a high pressure boiler and can burn the same fuel as the Diesels. It was developed by the Besler Systems, at Emeryville, Calif. Mr. Budd thinks that with further improvements the Besler power plant may supply the answer to the cry for cheap, comfortable, fast, and easily handled suburban service. An advantage of this type of train is its low initial cost. The Diesel Zephyrs operate economically, but cost a lot to build.

* * *

Has anyone wondered how these new mile-long rails act when the seasons change? Steel usually contracts and expands with the switch from heat to cold, a regulation 39-foot rail sometimes moving back and forth as much as three-quarters of an inch, usually a half inch anyway. If one short rail contracts this much, what's going to happen to a rail a mile long, it was asked, even by the best of engineers. They of course didn't just lay a mile-long rail then wait to see what happened, and in the meantime run the risk of leaving a foot or so of track without any rails for the next train that came along. They experimented. They played with a half mile rail. Expected to contract in the winter some 22 inches, it changed only three quarters of an inch. So they're sure they won't have trouble with the mile-long rails recently laid. The answer is, the engineers say, in the spike fastenings. The spikes actually hold the rails tight enough to prevent them from sliding back and forth as they might without this support.

Alfred Africano, New York engineer, says; "While the small amounts of holding power in the spike or slip fastenings of the rail to the ties are insufficient to prevent a short rail from expanding as freely as if it were on greased rollers, the spikes are sufficient, when added upon on a mile-long rail, to develop a resisting force that completely fixes the rail in place."

Whether you knew it or not, April is perfect shipping month. Perhaps the sponsors, the Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards, in Washington, were a bit optimistic in their selection of the title, but it is felt that attention attracted now to the need for better packing, loading, and transporting of freight, will save a lot of people time and money, even if perfection isn't attained.

The railroads in 1936, according to estimates, paid $21,000,000 in claims growing out of loss and damage to freight shipments, an average of 58.2 cents per carload handled. In 1935 damage claims amounted to $17,946,000. There's no reason, the railroads—and the shippers, too—say, why we can't do something to cut down this waste.

So the shippers, consignees, and railroads are this month joining hands in an effort to bring about improvements in packing, loading and transporting freight. If you send anything by freight be sure that under the nice bow knot tied in the string around it is a good strong container that will get to its destination even without the string and the bow knot.

Where Government Goes Under Microscope

Zantzinger & Borie, Philadelphia, Architects; Emery B. Jackson, Associate

Headquarters of Research Associations

Architect's Sketch of New Building Being Built on a Corner of the University of Chicago Campus. It Will House 14 Autonomous Research Groups and Associations of Public Officials

Research Groups Co-operate In Study of Administration

(Continued From Page 1)

operation between governments at all levels, and advance among public officials technical skill and administrative competence.

Those workers, some 200 in all, who join the parade next year after packing their typewriters and letter files, will leave behind them a few blocks away an ivy-covered brick building which has in less than eight years cradled and brought to maturity the nation's number one better government activity.

Occupation of the new building will mark the physical growing up of the joint venture, but it also will coincide roughly with its attainment of a place of recognized influence and potential accomplishment in this field. The building was made possible by a gift of $1,000,000 to the University of Chicago from the Spelman Fund of New York. Administrators of the fund, after studying for some years work throughout the country in the field of governmental research and technical improvement, decided that here was the place to concentrate its support.

Building Costs $650,000

The building will cost $650,000. The remainder of the grant will be used for maintenance. Although the money was given to the university and the building will be erected on university property, the organization, or rather organizations, are but indirectly associated with the school. Each, it might be said, uses the other, and the good each may do the other through such an arrangement is declared to be the sole reason for this unique set-up.

Research officials use university facilities and personnel, and the university uses the administration headquarters facilities and some of its personnel for lectures. Several are regular lecture members of the university faculty.

There is, of course, no policy-making here, no politics. It would in fact be difficult for one to determine, even upon close questioning, the partisan leaning of any of the various group directors. It is just a non-profit, non-political center, directed by practical men who yet regard administration as a pure social science.

These men, directors and staff associates, are practical—most of them having been taken right out of official positions in their respective fields.

Brownlow Is "Dean"

Mr. Brownlow, the "dean" of the enterprise, has long been known to workers in various technical fields, and his colleagues insist that his greatest service has been, and is being, performed in this work.

With their common goal, these various groups have found it possible to maintain this joint headquarters to the advantage of each. The history of the development goes back to 1894, when the American Society of Municipal Engineers was organized. It was not until 1929, however, that the seeds of the present structure were sown. The International City Managers' Association formed the nucleus for the "capital" here in 1929. In 1930, the Public Administration Clearing House was formed. In 1932 four others were added. In 1933 there were three more, in 1934 another four were welcomed and in 1935 two more were established.

The Public Administration Clearing House, of which Mr. Brownlow is director, while not exactly a "coordinating agency" serves voluntary organizations in the field of public or government administration in a variety of ways. Its purpose is to facilitate and foster the activities of these groups. It issues biennially a directory of organizations in the field of public administration, maintains contacts with these groups, assists co-operative undertakings and provides an information for all.

These are the chief among the affiliated groups:

The American Legislators Association was organized in 1925 and moved its headquarters here in 1930. Associated with it now is the Council of State Governments, the work of which probably has made it better known.

The Council of State Governments has taken the lead in the current movement for interstate cooperation. It has sponsored and furthered in various ways interstate compacts on wages, crime, and crop control. It has pushed interstate action on taxation, stream pollution, milk control, bus and truck regulation, relief, and social security.

Some 40 state Leagues of Municipalities, with a total membership in turn of 7000 cities, are federated under the American Municipal Association, which prepares and circulates special reports and studies on important municipal questions.

Annual expenditures of public funds for public welfare are estimated at 20 times what they were 10 years ago. The American Public Welfare Association, it is seen, operates in an important field. It is the principal national voluntary organization assisting public officials in applying sound principals of administration management in helping the needy.

Billions have been spent by federal, state, county and city governments in constructing street, sewers, sidewalks, bridges and lighting systems. Problems of public works officials are at once those of an engineer and an administrator. The American Society of Municipal Engineers and the International Association of Public Works Officials, recognizing this inter-relationship, set up a joint secretariat here in 1934, in 1936 merged into the American Public Works Association.

The American Society of Planning Officials, only two years old, is recognized by its 727 members, and by active planning officials throughout the country, as their best source of accurate information.

Current interest in civil service puts the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada in the limelight. Starting in 1906 as an organization of civil service commissions, the assembly now acts as a clearing house in this field, serving a membership which includes most of the civil service commissions in large municipalities and states as well as in the national government of the United States and Canada.

City and county managers throughout the world join in the International City Managers Association to aid local government administration organized under this system.

Public officials and municipal accountants in 47 states and five Canadian provinces, believing sound finance the keynote of good local government, have affiliated with the Municipal Finance Officers Association. The group concentrates on research and technical information service on budgeting, and accounting methods for cities, debt administration, tax collection, and revenues.

The "forgotten taxpayer" has a champion in the National Association of Assessing Officers. It seeks "in every proper way to promote justice and equity in the distribution of the tax burden," aims to accomplish this by elevating standards of assessment practice.

Better administrative practices in the housing field are sought by the National Association of Housing Officials, which has a membership of 600.

The Public Administration Service is a joint agency representing all those at the Public Administration Center. Its consulting and research division gives extensive technical assistance to governments everywhere.

Research in all the lines represented by the other groups is the chief occupation of the Governmental Research Association. Its executive committee is made up of the directors and staff members of the various other associations and its membership of 800 overlaps of course with that of the other groups.

Soviets to Use Secret Ballot For First Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The 2,000,000 members and candidates of Soviet Russia's ruling Community Party are busily preparing for their first election of Party officials by secret ballot, which must be completed in all parts of the Soviet Union on or before May 20. This election is the first under the Party's new electoral system, and is intended to serve as a model for the forthcoming Government elections, in which the secret ballot is to be used for the first time. The Government election date has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be held this autumn.

The introduction of the secret ballot in Party elections serves to answer those critics of Joseph Stalin who had accused him of destroying Party democracy. The internal Party opposition disclosed in recent trials was admittedly based in large part on the belief that Mr. Stalin had converted the Party into a group of "yes-men" supporting his dictatorship.

While the new electoral system is more nearly democratic, the Party's higher organs still retain a sufficient measure of power to assure their firm control. They reserve the right to remove elected officials for such vague reasons as "Trotzkyism" and "class hostility." In other words, they can remove any official without much difficulty.

Checks Party Bosses

Judging by published comments, the secret ballot is being introduced in Party elections largely as a means to check the abuse of power by local Party "bosses." The old system has concentrated a tremendous amount of power into the hands of the local Party officials, who were either appointed from above or automatically elected from "lists" selected by higher officials.

Because these men and women were selected from above, they were presumed to represent the authority of the Kremlin, and local residents often did not dare to criticize or oppose them. Now that the system has been changed, official newspapers freely admit that many of them have abused their power.

The secret ballot is intended to permit a measure of local protest without fear of reprisals. If a candidate for election is defeated, or polls a bare majority, higher officials will suspect that something is wrong, and will at least investigate the records of such men and women. The press has published instances in which corrupt or arrogant local Party chiefs have held their posts for years because dissatisfied local residents were afraid of them.

However, the Kremlin's spokesman, Andre Zdhanoff, has made it clear that the higher organs will continue to support local Party officials who have become unpopular merely because they have taken "severe measures." Such measures, he said, have been and will continue to be necessary, and the Party will fully support its local representatives who carry them out honestly.

Like "Democracy"

Although Soviet Communists are fond of the word "democracy," and like to say that their system is the "most democratic in the history of the world," it is fairly obvious that no democracy can exist, in the accepted sense of the word, so long as one party arrogates to itself all political power, and refuses to tolerate any opposition party or group. With all the talk of democracy under the new constitution and the new Party regulations, there is no hint that the Communist Party intends to let go any part of its political monopoly.

However, the Party monopoly is instituting for itself an electoral system which is more democratic in form. The secret ballot hitherto has been used only in the election of the Party's Central Committee, its highest organ. This right was exercised only by Party Congresses, which met irregularly and were composed of members themselves selected by higher officials.

Now the secret ballot will be used in all Party elections, from the lowest to the highest. Before May 20, Party committees and officials will be elected by secret ballot in every factory, district, region and republic. The next Party Congress, which is expected to meet this summer or autumn, will thus be composed of elected rather than appointed members. There has been no Party Congress since January, 1934.

The changes in Party elections, coinciding with similar changes in Government elections, are interpreted by some shrewd observers as a trend to merge the Party and the Soviet state—which hitherto have been kept distinct. Official spokesmen for some time have emphasized the need to strengthen the state. This process can be accelerated by merging Party and state into one unified, all powerful governmental machine.

President Sees Big Deficit

(Continued From Page 1)

dependent on congressional self-restraint.

The major struggle in Congress about these estimates is expected to be over relief. Some of the Democratic leaders who were at the White House conference last night were pressing for a cut from the suggested $1,500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. Others wisher to turn back a larger share to the states. Defects in the relief system, such as the large proportion of overhead, will doubtless be extensively aired in Congress.

Not All for Economy

But a large part of the congressional desire to cut down the relief estimate was not really in the interest of economy, but to make room for various pet projects sponsored by individual congressmen. So the loud outcry about economizing on relief was somewhat delusive. What was saved in one pocket would probably have been spent from the other.

And if no money is to be saved on relief, such private ventures become all the more burdensome to the Treasury. Thus President Roosevelt very outspokenly scores such attempts. He points out that of the $5,000,000,000 worth bills now being pressed in Congress, about $3,000,000,000 are for the construction of additional public works, though there are existing authorizations of almost $2,000,000,000 for that purpose.

Vast immediate expenditures are also proposed in flood control bills pending in Congress. Bills involving over $500,000,000 in highway building are pending. Thus the President says:

"It is a matter of concern to you and to me, who are working for a balanced budget, that so many special groups exert the strongest pressure to bring about increases in Government expenditures."

About a third of today's message is devoted to combating these special raids on the Treasury.

Where Disappointment Comes

The disappointing revenues, which have been principally responsible for throwing the President's January estimates out of kilter, come from two causes: Far lower income taxes than were anticipated, and decline in other revenues which the President says "is due in large part to the obstruction of collections by numerous lawsuits against the Government."

The Chief Executive makes no allowance for the continuance of such lawsuits in the next fiscal year; his downward revision of revenue estimates for that period is based only on income tax deficiencies.

To some experts, there was a cushion concealed in the revisions. Prediction that income taxes will produce $267,200,000 less this year than forecast, and $410,000,000 less next year, indicates either a sensational error in prior calculations or a deliberate cushion.

While March collections were low, it was not really figured that the year's total would run as far behind as March indicated, due to the increasing spread of larger income tax bills over the four collection periods, instead of making a lump-sum payment in March. Mr. Roosevelt may therefore have reverted to his old custom of erring on the gloomy side, after the fashion of many a famous football coach.

Liquidation of Assets

Possibility of reducing the deficits by liquidation of assets, and use of some of the Treasury's working balance, is definitely in the picture. Today's Treasury statement shows a cash balance of $1,713,550,629.86. In addition, a total of $481,446,216.56 is salted away in "inactive gold." In January, the President said he would use $1,042,000,000 of this working balance to reduce the ultimate addition to the national debt. In his message today, no mention is made of this possibility, and although the Treasury's working balance has been reduced by other needs, there is still a wide margin for possible use.

The public debt stood, in today's Treasury statement, at $34,828,429,860.08. It is likely to pass $35,000,000,000 in this month. With the addition of the maximum deficits mentioned in today's budget message—assuming insuccess in the hope of cutting down next year's net deficit estimate—a total of $418,000,000 plus some part of this year's $2,557,000,000 must be added to the final total to be borne in annual interest charges by the American people.

The revisions of expenditures for the coming fiscal year in which economies are anticipated are chiefly in national defense. Almost $30,000,000 is carved from the Navy-War Department budget. A handful of economies are picked up elsewhere: $3,000,000 in civil departments, $7,000,000 from veterans; $10,000,000 from social security, and the relief figure is $37,000,000 below the top estimate.

But there are also some boosts: $11,000,000 in general public works; $42,000,000 in AAA; $75,000,000 for CCC.

In the economies for the current year partly resultant from President Roosevelt's hurry call earlier this month, the major cuts are: public works, $18,000,000; national defense, $47,000,000; veterans, $14,000,000. But these were more than balaced by an extra $464,000,000 for relief; and boosts in interest on the debt, social security, CCC, and AAA.

An intense and critical congressional discussion is now due to commence over these figures, from top to bottom.

Zeeland

(Continued from Page 1)

a view to converting the London sugar conference into a broad-scale method of tackling the peace problem, the American Government responded by sending Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-Large, on Mission to London.

But when, in the British capital, he was met with an appeal not only for a generous settlement of the war debts question, but new American financial assistance for Germany, he was forced to reply that he was out of his depth, and feared American public opinion would not support such a settlement at this time.

So, in reply to queries about the Lansbury statement in Berlin, Washington authorities are today replying unofficially that the moment the British Government is willing to join in a discussion of armaments, economic relations—and probably even debts, taken in their broad perspective—the American Government will go along. But the futility is well realized of spectacularly summoning a world conference before it is assured of the fullest co-operation at least of Great Britain, and of a very extensive prior basis of agreement between all major powers concerned.

Practically, however, the next step as seen from Washington is in the visit here early in June of Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium. This visit is growing in significance as it is analyzed.

With the Oslo group of neutrals agreeing on an arms pact, there is a new kinship between these European neutrals and the United States. The Davis mission having encountered insurmountable obstacles in Downing Street and Whitehall, attention is turned to other capitals whose objectives are genuinely neutral, and hence in some ways more kindred to present-day United States.

Zeeland in Strategic Position

Premier van Zeeland is the designated leader of this important Oslo grouping, and he works in perfect harmony with Great Britain and France, while enjoying relations with Germany exemplified by last week's visit to Brussels of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht of the Reichsbank.

Premier van Zeeland, even prior to his recent triumph at the polls, was delegated by several European powers to study world economic conditions, with a view to joint efforts. He is at the moment at the focal point of European negotiations, midway between the British-French group, Scandinavia, and even Germany, though his and the group's sympathies are primarily with the democracies.

Indeed, the Oslo group constitutes the European "good neighbors." It would surprise few to see the United States deviate slightly from the Anglo-French orbit in which it had seemed to be swinging lately, and turn more toward the out and out neutrals.

Tariff disarmament, as pledged in the Oslo convention in 1930, is a powerful entering wedge here, backed by the actual arms pact just reached by these nations. The way is open, therefore, for an entirely new American approach to Europe; an approach devoid of the political handicaps of the British route, and possessing many advantages of its own.

Moreover, the Belgian premier, having the prestige of a smashing electoral victory and an American background is likely to be an engaging visitor here. A former graduate student at Harvard, a teacher at Princeton, he was recently accused by his electoral opponent, Leon Degrelle, leader of the Rexists, as being "tainted with Americanisms." That is high praise for a prospective travelling statesman here.

London Weighs Hitler Comment On New Economic Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 19—Is Reichsführer Hitler ready to talk business, is the question asked in informed circles here as a result of the statement issued by Mr. George Lansbury, Laborite, after an interview with Herr Hitler in Berlin today that Germany would be "very willing" to attend a new international conference for economic co-operation and mutual understanding. The appeal was made to President Roosevelt, or some other great leader, to take the initiative in calling such a conference.

Britain certainly would be at least as willing as Germany to attend such a conference, if it offered a good prospect of success. What Downing Street does not want, however, is an abortive meeting, the only result of which would be to leave things worse. Consequently, as Britain sees it, it is essential that there should be most careful preparation and that both sides should show their willingness to compromise.

It must be confessed that hitherto there has been little faith here in Herr Hitler's readiness for an equitable deal. He has stood pat on 100 per cent. Every suggestion that Britain has put forward Herr Hitler has either turned down out of hand or has procrastinated over till the British Government was convinced that he was not serious.

London's Skepticism

In these circumstances, Herr Hitler's statement to Mr. Lansbury is naturally received with a certain amount of skepticism here. At the same time there is no disposition to close the door if the Führer means business this time. And there is a growing number of observers who are inclined to believe that he is beginning to mean business.

The following are some of the reasons for the increasing optimism:

1. The raw materials shortage in Germany;

2. The comparative failure of the policy of intervention in Spain;

3. The existing cordiality of the democratic states, in whose hands are the keys to the revival of German prosperity;

4. British rearmament.

In their present economic condition, the fascist states cannot hope to compete with the British rearmament program. They are faced with the increasing difficulty in selling enough goods abroad to replenish their fast-disappearing stocks of raw material. Even foodstuffs are scarcely sufficient.

Argument vs. Threats

On top of this, Spain has shown that the next war, if it comes, will not be over in five minutes as many military experts believed. It is much more likely to last five years. This is an eventuality that no responsible statesman, or even the general staffs themselves, can contemplate. Consequently, there is a tendency to revise—not so much final objectives of policy but the method of reaching those objectives. The feeling that argument and persuasion should be used, instead of threats, is beginning to grow.

So far the process has not got much further than the horizon. But the momentum of Europe's drift toward war has definitely slowed down. The occupants of the chariot have started to look in the opposite direction. They have begun to set inquiries in motion such as Dr. Paul von Zeeland's investigation of trade barriers, which may lead to fruitful results. They have circumscribed the danger zone of the Spanish war.

It is hoped the investigation will show that Herr Hitler's statement to Mr. Lansbury is an important landmark pointing in the same direction.

Butler

(Continued from Page 1)

bound to take place, with honest trade always the loser. In the end the cost of production both of honest trade and defense trade will have to be unduly raised and a larger amount of honest trade will have to be conceded to foreigners. The country will have handed over the trade that increases prosperity and take in its place the trade that saps it. Finally when the armaments boom is over we shall be faced with taxation to pay for it and with a depleted honest trade wherefrom to earn the taxation."

Armaments at all times, Mr. Butler holds, "must represent some deduction from national well-being. When pushed to extravagant heights they infallibly involve an increasing (in the words of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the Commons, Nov. 5) 'sacrifice of standard of living to standard of arms.'"

Symptom of Weakness

Mr. Butler sees the arms race as "an element of weakness in the process of recovery, but it is also a symptom of greater weakness. The general unrest indicated by open preparations for war in Europe and the Far East constitues a formidable dam in the path of the stream of prosperity, which is now beginning to flow once more. So long as fear of war is as widely prevalent as in the latter months of 1936 it is vain to expect that the world can attain its full economic momentum. The resumption of international economic intercourse will be hampered in a hundred ways by measures which find their justification in military necessary, rather than in economic wisdom."

And Mr. Butler adds: "All financial, commercial and social measures whereby the great crisis of the past five years is being overcome are nothing but vanity, if the whole political and economic fabric of our present-day civilization is under constant menace of disruption by another international conflict."

Turkish Industries Order English Blast Furnaces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKTON, Eng.—Turkey's five-year industrial plan has resulted in the placing of a £250,000 order for two large blast furnace plants with Messrs. Ashmore, Benson, Peace & Co. here.

It is stipulated that the blast furnaces must be of British manufacture, and this firm will be required to send men to Karabuk to superintend their erection.

Amateur Aviators Offer Services to New York

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20 (AP)—Henry C. Olmsted, New York sportsman and amateur flyer, today offered the services of himself, 20 associates and their airplanes in meeting emergencies in the State.

After a conferense with Governor Lehman, Mr. Olmsted said the Chief Executive expressed pleasure at the offer and indicated an effort would be made to use the "volunteers" in combating forest fires, untangling highway jams, and other ways.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

INTERIOR DECORATORS

Special Prices on SLIPCOVERS Ordered Now (Boston) HUB bard 6194

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—6 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—A small office is available at 11 E. 42nd Street. One of the most convenient locations in New York. Direct entrance to Grand Central Station and subways. Well suited for practitioner's use. Rent $30. WM. A. WHITE & SONS on premises. Vanderbilt 3-0204.

PIANOS FOR SALE

PIANOS, new and used, reconditioned; perhaps at the price you wish to pay. Ernest Davis, 325 West 57th St., N. Y. C.

RADIO SERVICE

ALFRED R. STARR
Authorized dealer, R. C. A. Tubes, Emerson Radio. Repairs, radio and electric appliances. Tel. UN. 4-2850. 616 W. 116th St., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

BAY RIDGE BROOKLYN, N. Y.
4 Family Brick, 40 x 100, fully detached, near subway; bargain $14,500.
Unfurnished select apartments to rent
DURANTE REALTY
6914 4th Ave. SHore Road 5-8700

KEANSBURG, N. J.—Will sell furnished, four-room bungalow, large screened porch, near beach; price $1500; terms. Write S. DILLON, 3 Stewart Ave., Tuckahoe, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 196 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Nice room, overlooking The Mother Church park; reasonable; permanent or transient. MRS. L. M. FERGUSON, Com. 7570.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large front room, 2nd floor; small rooms also; permanents or transients. Tel. COM. 9323.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway, 70th St., Apt. 4-B) —Available single-double; piano optional running water; kitchenette; elevator; transients. (Endicott 2-3718).

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED Bought, Sold, Exchanged CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO. 67 Carver Street, Boston HANcock 4138

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MARRIED man, no children, 10 years wholesale and retail auto sales; 4 years garage management; go anywhere; desires permanency with future. 3765 King Ave., Camden, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE WOMAN of executive capacity with 14 years of teaching (from elementary school into college), also tutoring and two years of business, Philadelphia preferred, but free to go anywhere. H-6, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

INFANT'S NURSE; graduate; years experience; Scotch. Write Box W-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION of service as companion, light secretarial or household duties for adult or children. Box 424, Hartsdale, New York.

SUMMER HOMES

BERLIN, N. H.; Riverside Drive—Furnished 5 room house, bath, fireplace, screened porch, garage, beautifully located; view of White Mountains; June to October. Albert Kier.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LINA CASTI—Former Prima Donna Italian Grand Opera. Few vacancies for those desiring Jenny Lind and Patti voice placement, whose teachers, Garcia and Lamperti, were my teachers. — Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York City. Circle 7-7000. Ask for studios 36th floor.

SONG RECITAL by artist students of ROBERT MALONEY. 915 Carnegie. BENEFIT OF SCHOLARSHIP FUND. Barbizon Plaza Salon, June 11. N. Y. C. COL. 5-5800

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 310 W. 34th St., New York City, Room 503, Chick. 4-4408.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI. 7-7969. Opp. Empire State Bldg.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. Send 25c for postage. American Mills, Dept. R-13, Indianapolis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT TREASURER, Office Manager, 36; diversified experience; credits and collections, accounting systems, seeks good connection; locate anywhere. Write Box B-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue N Y C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOUNTANTS

CONRAD F. EURICH
Accountants and Auditors
Tax Service—Surveys
33 W. 42nd St., New York .. Chl. 4-0226.

ANTIQUES

RUGS—Old Hand Hooked, Perfect Beauties. NEW ENGLAND, CANADIAN, $1-$2-$3 RARE catalogue pieces, $5 to $15. McHORNEY & SON, 295 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Twelve Commonwealth Ave., 1-8 rooms, housekeeping apartments, furnished or unfurnished, overlooking Public Garden. Com. 1100 - 7575

BOSTON—Spacious four-room apartment, fine view; sublease, renewal optional. Suite 41 at 74 Fenway. Call LAFayette 4306 daytime.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

LADY having modest apartment, four light, airy rooms, would share with another; very reasonable. Write Box P-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N Y C 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM carpeting, mill closeout; priced low to clear our stockroom; samples submitted. DEXTER, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

KIMBERLY STONE, Hampton, Va.—A place of hospitality and peace; historic country; sports available; $12-$20 weekly.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Learn the RHUMBA and TANGO now.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 808 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

Fountain Pens Repaired
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

FURNITURE FOR RENT

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, tables, bentwoods and chromsteel furniture for rental and sale 27 Haymarket So. Boston. Cap 3632.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS COLD STORAGE Remodeling, Ready-to-Wear and Custom made Garments at low Summer Prices. Also Custom Made Cloth Coats. 345 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. PE 6-2270.

FUR STORAGE

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing; remodeling; exceptional values—Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave., corner 29th Street, New York City. 4th Floor. LOngacres 5-4047.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Superintendent for a Christian Science Church, Manhattan, good mechanic, apartment in church building, couple without children desired. Write Box T 11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DIETICIAN to supervise kitchen and dining room, provide chef and assistants, plan menus and purchase supplies for Guest Building of 75 guests; also purchase supplies for girls' camp of 150; season June 15 to September 15. Reply should state salary expected.
SEA PINES SCHOOL
Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

LEGAL stenographer, dictaphone experience; $20; good future; write full details. Write Box S-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY-bookkeeper for position of trust. Must be capable secretary and accurate at figures; state experience, age, references. Harry Doehla Co., Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED—Capable draper with experience in high class dressmaking establishments. CHENIET SOEURS Inc., 485 Madison Ave., N Y

HOUSES TO LET

NORWALK, Conn.—Shore front property; 8-room house, all improvements; bathing, fishing and boating. Owner, 7 Cove Ave., East Norwalk Conn

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 733 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Pitt, 26 West St., Boston

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

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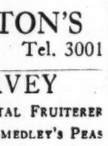

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Full of rich, juicy fruits
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"Now, Lad, My Ship—

Monitor Camera Club from Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

The Captain, Reminiscing, Recalls a More Rugged Craft

Lines About Leaders—66

By a Staff Artist

Sir John Everett Millais

(1829-1896)

MILLAIS was one of the great artists of the nineteenth century.
Portraits of men and women will live because he painted them.
He was born in an old Norman family of Jersey in England.
At 6, he started to make sketches, which attracted strangers.
At 9, he was admitted to a preparatory school for the Academy.
At 12, he carried off the silver medal from the Society of Arts.
At 17, he exhibited his first picture, and won a gold medal.
At 19, he was to revolutionize the art of painting in Britain.

SO FAR, the progress of Millais had been uninterrupted.
He was facing a career with every prospect of being famous.
Yet he did not hesitate to endanger his assured position.
He had long felt there was something wrong with British art.
He became friendly with Hunt, who thought along similar lines.
They consulted Rossetti, who also agreed with their views.
Then the three youths boldly decided to establish a new school.
They would no longer paint upon fashion, but upon pure truth.
They would seek inspiration in the artists preceding Raphael.
They organized under the name of Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

IN 1849, there was a storm in the art circles of England.
Even people who never thought much about painting wondered:
"What is Pre-Raphaelism? What does it exactly mean?"
This question was answered by the exhibition of three pictures.
Holman Hunt presented his famous "Light of the World";
Dante Rossetti presented his "Girlhood of Mary Virgin";
Millais presented his "Christ in the House of His Parents."
These three pictures formed the trilogy of the Pre-Raphaelite Art.
"They are an answer, yet they explain nothing," critics argued.

MILLAIS was 21 when he exhibited his "Lorenzo and Isabella."
The picture expressed striking originality and much power.
But its structure was different from that of others.
"He is unable to keep up with his time," declared someone.
And all attributed this failure to the inexperience of youth.
His following paintings were met with a growing disapproval.
He knew that in persisting he might entirely mar his career.
Yet so sure was the artist's conviction that he made no change.
Then it happened that the great voice of Ruskin suddenly arose:
The Pre-Raphaelites were laying the foundation of a noble art. . . .
Infinite possibilities of progress resided in their teaching. . . .
Ruskin had taken the trouble to analyze the new movement.
His advocacy did not rest on sympathy but on understanding.
So Millais' works passed into a stage commanding interest.

WITH time, however, the painter swerved from strict orthodoxy.
He developed on broader lines; he slowly formed a new art.
For 30 years he went on producing pictures filled with dignity.
All this time, honor and wealth bestowed their gifts upon him.
The crowning award was the presidency of the Royal Academy.
Millais never enjoyed the resources of a pure idealist.
But he painted what he saw with a force seldom excelled.
He mastered the elements of light, color, shade, and texture.
He stamped a whole generation with the purity of his works.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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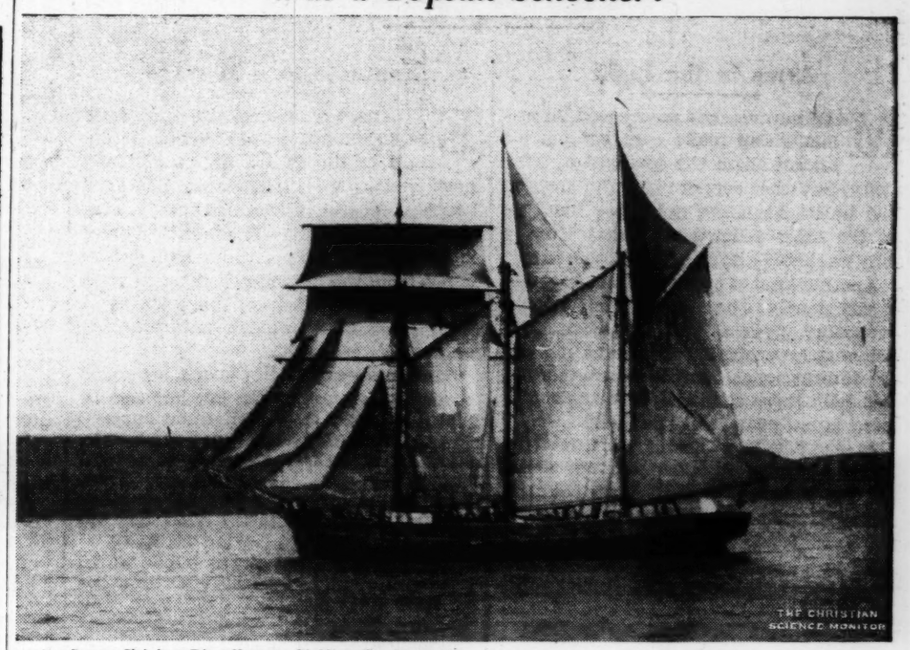
—Was a Topsail Schooner!"



Monitor Camera Club from Edgar Newgass, Gt. Missenden, Bucks., Eng.

A Topsail Rigged Schooner, Rarely Seen Nowadays, Becalmed

Sunbonnet Sue

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Herod Rebuilds the Temple

In John 2:20, Jesus' opponents make the statement that "forty and six years was this temple in building," referring to what was virtually the third successive temple on the same site. The original temple constructed by Solomon was burned to the ground when Jerusalem was captured by Nebuchadnezzar in 586 B. C.; while after the Exile a second temple was erected under the direction of Zerubbabel (Ezra 5:2) only to be desecrated and partly destroyed during the revolt of the Maccabees.

Herod the Great began to rebuild it in 20 B. C., and the forty-six years mentioned in John 2:20 are generally supposed to date from that time. The idiom of the Greek does not necessarily imply that the temple was completed at the time of the familiar Gospel incident; indeed, as a matter of fact, it was not finished until 64 A. D.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Quincy, Mass., reader shares the following comment in cryptic form:

ZYXZWVUZTSR QPOZ XWNOZT VS XNRRVMKZ SN LWZPSKJ VU-XWNOZ MISSZW'R "RXWZPH-PMVKVSJ."

Factual Figuring

To the number of black squares on a checkerboard ——, add the number of faces to a polyedron known as a "dodecahedron" ——; substract the total of the digits of the year in which the Century of Progress Exposition first opened in Chicago ——; multiply by the number of toes on the sloth known as the "unau" ——; and divide by the number of days in a week ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Two different five-letter words may be formed from the following five letters:

A B E R Z

How Many Days?

A man agreed to work 12 days for $18 and his board, but he was to pay $1 a day for every day he was idle. He received $8 for his work. How many days did he work?

Fun With Antonyms

Ten words with their antonyms to be correctly paired. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	diligent	lenient	
2	apparent	meager	
3	awkward	inert	1
4	contrary	reserved	
5	tyrannical	sensible	
6	placid	dexterous	
7	sufficient	obscure	
8	seditious	favorable	
9	candid	violent	
10	absurd	loyal	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Children's Corner

What West Wind Saw

Mother Nature sat waiting for her four sons to return. They were South Wind, East Wind, West Wind and North Wind. Early that morning she had sent them out from the cave where they lived and they had whisked away laughing.

Now in the west the sun was set and the evening star was twinkling. Mother Nature felt the dew on her brow. It was cool and comforting. "Heigh-ho," said she, "come home, come home, my noisy children!"

There was a rustling sound in the distance and as the sound came nearer it grew to a roar. Into the cave rushed the four winds, tumbling over each other and laughing.

"Hush, be quiet," Mother Nature cried. "Isn't it enough that all day from sunrise to sunset you have been romping?"

West Wind, who was the gentlest, rolled into a corner and sat still, and after him, South Wind. East Wind turned a somersault and catching North Wind by the hand pulled him over to his brothers. "Puff, puff, puff." North Wind blew but the last puff was not very loud.

"Now," Mother Nature said, "tell me what you have seen today in your travels."

They looked from one to the other and West Wind who never had such exciting adventures as the others cast down his eyes.

"North Wind," Mother Nature cried, "you shall be first."

North Wind puffed out his cheeks until they were round as two balloons and said,

"I saw the ice
In the frozen North
And the snow heaped high and white
Like puffy clouds
In a winter sky
And it was a dazzling sight!"

"Well said, my son, and true. You have seen a dazzling sight."

West Wind hung his head, knowing that he had nothing so grand as this to tell.

"And now East Wind," Mother Nature went on.

East Wind rolled over and sitting up with a jerk, shrieked,

"I saw the sea
All rough and gray
Roll up into waves as high
As mountain tops
And burst to foam
Till the spray rose to the sky."

"That must have been a sight indeed." Mother Nature cried, and West Wind's head sank lower on his breast.

"It's my turn." South Wind laughed. He gave a low whistle and beating out the rhyme with his thin foot said,

"I saw the woods
With melting snows
And the ice crack on the pond
And swollen streams
Rush on in haste
To the wide, blue sea beyond."

He ended with a shriek of laughter and rolled over and over.

"Hush," Mother Nature said, "it's West Wind's turn."

She nodded to West Wind, who

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Yellow Daffodil

raised his head bravely and whispered,

"Nothing so grand
Have I to tell
Just this, beneath a wooded hill
Snug and warm in
A sunny patch
I saw a yellow daffodil."

Mother Nature's face broke into a smile.

"The lovliest tale of all, little West Wind," she said softly, "for it tells of the coming of spring."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Holiday Snaps

A youthful photographer, whose hobby of taking pictures has become a serious study, went about last Christmas morning in his neighborhood and took pictures of the children and their Christmas trees and toys.

Doing this profitable work brought him into contact with families who arranged with him to come back to take other pictures at stated times. —M. S., Boone, Iowa.

In Lighter Vein

Civilized Area

An English woman had gone to Scotland for the first time in her life. On her return to London she expressed herself as quite surprised at the comparative civilization of the North.

"Our English customs are spreading rapidly," she said; "even in a little town like St. Andrews they have a nice golf course."—Montreal Herald.

—Answers

"What are you knitting, dear?"
"I really don't know, darling. I've lost the instructions."

Pantomime

The class in public speaking was to give pantomimes that afternoon.

One freshman got up, when called on, went to the platform and stood perfectly still.

"Well," said the professor after a minute's wait for something to happen. "What do you represent?"

"I'm imitating a man going up in an elevator," was the quick response. —Grit (Sydney, Australia).

Otherwise a Good Shot

Sam, innocent of all golfing lore, watched with interest the efforts of the man in the bunker to get himself out.

At last the ball rose in a cloud of sand, hovered in the air and then dropped to roll into the hole.

"Gosh," said Sam, with a chuckle, "he'll have a tough job to get out of that one."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Take But a Moment

Mrs. Smith: "I hear you have a new piano, Mrs. Brown."

Mrs. Brown: "Indeed, we have."

Mrs. Smith (gushingly)—"I am coming over some evening and you must teach me how to play it."—Montreal Herald.

Next Door

The luckless book peddlar knocked and the door was opened by a grumpy-looking woman. "Have you Charles Dickens in your house?" he asked.

"No," snapped the woman.

"Or Robert Louis Stevenson? Or Walter Scott?" he continued, hope dawning in his eyes.

"No we ain't," said the woman. "And what's more, I don't take in lodgers. Try next door; they do."—Ashington-Collieries Magazine.

The Important Feature

"A new note-book for stenographers has non-skid edges and stiff covers which may be opened to stand like an easel for convenient transcribing . . ."

That's great but how is it on spelling and punctuation?—Office Economist.

At His Best

"Is your father a good after-dinner speaker?"

"Yes; especially when he says, 'Well, let's all go to the movies.'"

Daily Anecdote

The Key

A visitor who had been standing in the studio of William Holman-Hunt, admiring the picture, "The Light of the World," turned to the artist and exclaimed, "I don't see any key to this place. Do you have a key?"

"Yes," replied Holman-Hunt, "it is on the inside of the door, and the door cannot be unlocked from without. It is like the heart of man. If the Saviour stands without and knocks, he cannot enter unless the tenant chooses to turn the key."

The visitor departed in a thoughtful mood.

Quotation for Today

DO the truth ye know, and you shall learn the truth you need to know.

—G. MacDonald.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Wish Fulfilled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Arlington, Mass.

A mother of two small children was in the habit of resting while the daughter of a neighbor wheeled the baby in his carriage. One winter afternoon when she attempted to pay the little girl, the child shook her head and put her hands behind her.

"But you must let me give you something," reasoned the woman. "I do enjoy my little rest and Davey's rosy cheeks show how much good the fresh air is doing him."

The little girl's blue eyes smiled. "Of course, I like to earn money; but taking care of Davey isn't working, so it isn't fair for you to pay me. It's fun to mind him, because I pretend he's my big doll. You see, I never had a very large doll when I was little, and I always wanted one."

"And how old are you now?" inquired her amused listener.

"I'm just 10, but when there are five children, we can't have many toys, and most of our presents are clothes. But we have loads of fun at our house," she added, quickly. Yet, despite this revelation and the approaching holiday season, the child persisted in the refusal of money she "didn't earn."

However, when Christmas arrived, beneath the glittering tree, she found an unexpected and very long box, gift-wrapped and ribbon-bedecked. In breathless excitement, she removed the tissue, disclosing the largest size of that famous curly-headed and dimpled doll, whose possession is the ultimate desire of every young mother. The enclosed card read: "The merriest Christmases to the little girl who has brightened so many afternoons for Davey and his mother."

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Cleaning Out the Gasoline Tank

I HAVE found that a great deal of annoyance and inconvenience can often be avoided by removing the gas tank and thoroughly cleaning it; for any dirt, lint, bits of rubber, or other such substances, if sucked up into the gas line or vacuum tank or carburetor, cause delay or expense.—T. F. E., Dallas, Texas.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Fruit Paring

Choose several teams of three persons each. The members of the teams should be seated side by side and each team given an apple and a knife. The first one on each team is to peel the apple, the second to cut it in quarters and core it, and the third to eat it. Give a starting signal and award a prize to the team finishing first. Any fruit that can be peeled may be used.—G. F. F., Norwood, Ohio.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Experiments have proven it possible to greatly improve butter's "spreadability."

Factual Figuring: 32 plus 12, minus 16 (1933) times 2, divided by 7, equals 8.

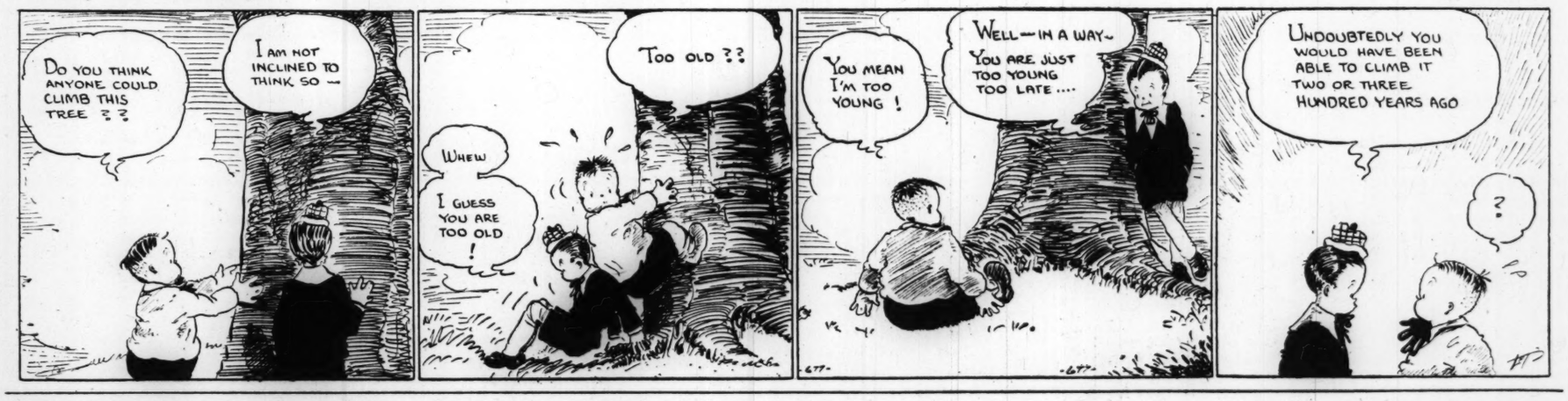
Letter Juggling: Zebra. Braze.

How Many Days?: 8 days

Fun With Antonyms: Diligent—inert; apparent—obscure; awkward—dexterous; contrary — favorable; tyrannical — lenient; placid—violent; sufficient—meager; seditious—loyal; candid—reserved; absurd—sensible.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Mathematics by Marmaduke*

By Le Pelley


DO YOU THINK ANYONE COULD CLIMB THIS TREE ??
I AM NOT INCLINED TO THINK SO —
TOO OLD ??
WHEW
I GUESS YOU ARE TOO OLD !
YOU MEAN I'M TOO YOUNG !
WELL — IN A WAY — YOU ARE JUST TOO YOUNG TOO LATE ....
UNDOUBTEDLY YOU WOULD HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CLIMB IT TWO OR THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*An Asset to Good Pitching*

By The Hagers

SPORTING GOODS
TO HELP THE BASEBALL SEASON START, I FELT THAT I MUST LOOK THE PART.
I BOUGHT A CAP WITH VISOR BLUE; A PITCHER'S GLOVE I PURCHASED TOO;
THEN FINISHED WITH A ROSIN BAG AS JOSEPH TEAL REMARKED (THE WAG),
"NO DUCK HAS EVER YET BECOME A PITCHER WITHOUT CHEWING-GUM."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Arms in the Light

MARS never lacks a press agent. Armaments can make even baseball or cricket share the spotlight of publicity. But what sort of publicity? Usually the tallest headlines are those that tell of the other fellow's big guns. "This is why we should also arm," they seem to say.

Another kind of publicity is envisaged in a pact shortly to be signed by half a dozen secondary powers. The agreement will establish an exchange of information and an international control commission. It will help these countries take the scarehead aspect out of arms publicity.

It may also help them provide publicity where alarmist headlines light no lamps. As, for instance, in that inner sanctum where Krupp penned his now quotable letter to Napoleon III—German to Frenchman in a gesture of rapprochement that boded good for nobody, but possible profits for Krupp:

Essen, April 29, 1868.

To His Majesty Napoleon III,
Emperor of France:

Encouraged by the interest Your Majesty has shown in a simple industrialist like myself, and the happy results of his labors and great sacrifices, I venture once more to ask you humbly to accept the enclosed prospectus. It contains a collection of drawings of several newly perfected products of my workshops. I venture to hope that Your Majesty will especially glance at the four last pages, exhibiting steel cannon which I have supplied to several powerful European governments, and I sincerely trust that Your Majesty will forgive my audacity in doing so.

That is just the sort of exchange of information which the pact negotiated by Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden seeks to make superfluous. The publicity arranged by these governments will be for the public's sake. It will be offered in an atmosphere not of alarm but of confidence—confidence that all are co-operating to make arms servants instead of masters of nations.

Japan's Naval Isolation

ANY hope that the conciliatory declarations of Japan's new Foreign Minister, Mr. Naotake Sato, might foreshadow a less unbending attitude on the question of naval limitation has been disappointed. By refusing to ratify the proposed convention for the limitation of the caliber of guns on warships to fourteen inches, Japan has served notice that it proposes to maintain its naval isolation. It has incidentally wrecked the one very modest achievement of the last naval conference at London, which Japan left after the other powers had declined to accept the Japanese demand for parity with the strongest naval power.

Japan's refusal to ratify the convention was officially motivated by the argument that both the United States and Great Britain had declined to accept Japan's contention that there should be all-around quantitative reduction of naval armaments, combined with the scrapping of those types of warships which were most threatening. From the standpoint of Japanese security, Japan saw no reason to fall in with a proposal for qualitative limitation in the form of establishing minimum gun caliber. It is by no means clear that Japan has served its own best naval interests by taking this attitude.

If the field is to be left clear for competition in installing sixteen- or even eighteen-inch guns on the mammoth armorplated floating fortresses which would have to be built in order to carry such weapons, Japan would seem to be heavily handicapped in a race with financially stronger powers, such as Great Britain and the United States.

Moreover, Japan's strategy in hypothetical naval warfare is usually thought of as defensive. Its vital political and economic interests are concentrated on the neighboring Asiatic continent.

The task of the Japanese navy is usually conceived as the protection of the shores of the Empire and the keeping open of lines of communication with the mainland, not voyaging thousands of miles away to attack another navy in its home waters. It is difficult to see how Japan will derive advantage from putting a premium on the building of huge battleships which are primarily offensive weapons.

There are two possible explanations of the negative action of the Japanese Government, which unquestionably reflected the professional viewpoint of the Japanese navy: the possibility that the Japanese naval leaders, who have always attached high value to the elements of secrecy and surprise, were unwilling to tie their hands in any way; the possibility that some Japanese naval engineer has worked out a plan for a super-dreadnought type of battleship for forty-five or fifty thousand tons, mounting eighteen-inch guns which could command the seas in the event of war.

It seems doubtful, however, whether Japan could long enjoy the exclusive benefit of such an invention, even if it had been made. Japan's naval building program for the next five years, so far as its outline may be guessed from the financial appropriations, is more modest than those of Great Britain and the States.

Footnote to a Message

EVEN those who recognize that some extension of federal powers is necessary in the United States of today have serious questions about the local abuse of federal largesse. In fact, it may almost be said that the greatest danger from the expansion of the federal sphere is not from the pressure of national upon local interests, but from the pressure of local interests upon the national machinery of government.

The "local question" of tariffs, log-rolled through Congress by the combination of many local interests even when opposed to the national interest, has been a constant example of the misuse of federal powers by sectional or regional blocs. Pork barrel appropriations are another familiar form. And lately relief has too frequently furnished glaring examples.

Undoubtedly many of the public works carried through by federal funds for relief of local unemployment have been well justified. When other employers were letting men go it became necessary to choose between the dole and "made work." It may be necessary to carry on with some projects until more men have found work in private enterprise. But with business definitely out of the trough of the depression and in many cases near new records of production the time has come to put federal funds into local projects only when they are clearly necessary.

The fact that many localities are still getting money from Washington—which nobody nearer home seems to contribute—is making it easier for many communities to embark on public works which they would think twice about if they had to put up all the money. More than 8000 local schools have been built with the help of federal grants in the last few years, 3000 playing fields, 21,000 bridges, 4500 miles of sewers and more than 100,000 miles of streets and roads.

In many of these communities 90 per cent of the people have been complaining about "federal spending." But town meetings and city councils blithely go in for new buildings or other projects which they may feel they "need" but which would wait for some time unless there were a generous "Uncle Sam" to furnish a liberal share of the cash. Mayors and governors are frankly pressing their vested interest in relief on the present scale.

These things are worth considering in thinking about the President's message on relief and the budget.

Strike Reporting in 1937

ONE of the most exasperating of news accounts is the story that tells all about an event save why it occurred. Readers who picked up copies of two big New York papers last week found that a near-fatal labor riot between rival unions had broken out on Main Street of Galena, Kansas, and were told that a crowd of advancing miners from one union were met by a fusillade of shots from the headquarters of another union, but readers looked in vain for an explanation of what this shocking event was all about.

The special news dispatches to the two New York papers were vivid and objective, but they were objective to the point where they omitted interpretation altogether. And in such a case it is the interpretation which is the story, that is, at any rate, for the thoughtful reader who is trying to keep abreast of his world.

This matter is important enough, and frequent enough, to receive comment. Most reporters will acknowledge that the hardest of all assignments to cover is a strike. It requires background, impartiality and judgment, and it is generally a thankless task. War correspondents take risks and suffer discomforts, but at least they have the glory, and are far from the criticism of local readers and the check-up of editors; strike correspondents at home, on the other hand, are in the thick of bitter controversy all the time, and discrepancies stand out with sharp distinction.

Nevertheless, the job must be done. The Galena incident is mentioned merely in passing, but the point is important. News that is so "objective" as to avoid an explanation, and that sticks merely to physical acts whether of violence or otherwise, is not news at all. In this instance the reader who got the sober, conscientious Associated Press report was more fortunate. The report was wholly impartial but there was enough background on the rivalry between the new industrial union and the local organization, charged with being a "company union," to give a preliminary understanding of the bitterness that now exists in the area where labor disturbance has bred for years. The reader was able to reach some sort of an opinion. What his opinion was, for our present purpose, is not so important as that he was able to reach it; instead of being merely shocked, he was informed.

Breaking away from the specific to the general, it is to be noted in the wave of industrial unrest sweeping the United States at present that a good many newspapers, particularly where local strikes are concerned, are content with so-called "objective" reporting. They skim the surface for spectacular high lights, but pay little heed to the underlying causes. The reasons for a harassed editor dodging the pitfalls of an explanatory story are obvious enough. But with all due sympathy for him, it is to the credit of American journalism as a whole that it seems to be trying to give the full story.

Atoms and Deity

Book News of the Day

TO MANY who have tried hard to understand basic conceptions of natural science only to end with the feeling that they had been led into a hopeless labyrinth of technicalities, ATOMS, MEN AND STARS (New York: Knopf. $3) may be especially recommended.

Prof. Rogers D. Rusk of Mount Holyoke College leads the reader by easy but sure stages from a consideration of things infinitesimal to comprehension of a boundless universe. His clarity and grace of style are remarkable for one who is an active researchist as well as a teacher. Perhaps they are in no small measure traceable to an early apprenticeship with his father, who was not only a student of natural science and philosophy but a newspaper editor as well.

A cursory glance through the present volume discloses within an attractive cover what appears to be another rehash of left-over morsels of relativity, cosmic rays, radio-activity and stellar mechanics, with perhaps an opportunity to wash the whole down with heavy water. The illustrations disclose nothing new. It is solely the originality and the ingeniousness of the writer which raise all seventeen chapters above the mediocre to a place among the stellar pieces of science reporting for the year.

The author explodes "the legend of Einstein" by debunking popular misconceptions, unearths the old-fashioned relativity of Spencer, lends a prop to Newton, whom he declares not overthrown, contrasts the types of universe depicted by Einstein, de Sitter and Lemaitre, sings the song of isotopes and atomic fractions, and winds up with a consideration of God and natural scientists.

What happens when science turns savage? the author asks in one chapter, answering his own question by saying that the next great war will be chiefly a war of science and mechanism, not a war of brute strength, a war that will be quickly over, one that will resemble in technique the World War, with perhaps greater emphasis on the use of planes and poison gas, though both are much overrated by writers speculating wildly to deliver lurid tales of horrors to come. "War has unquestionably become one of man's greatest mistakes," writes Rusk, "originally forced upon him by the necessity of things and now difficult for him to rise above."

More and more students of atoms and stars have come round voluntarily, of late years, to discuss what has long been referred to as the "conflict between science and religion." For a long time it has seemed to many people that a physicist or chemist who makes everything out of atoms couldn't have room in his scheme of things for God. "This is a hang over from the nineteenth-century materialism," says Rusk. "The average person derives little comfort from a theory that the universe is the result of chance, but he does derive comfort from the thought that there is order and a superstructure of personality in the universe."

H. B. N.

"The Fellow Who Likes to Work in the Dark"

Malvina

IF ANYONE was ever relative to Mary Poppins, half sister at the very least, that one was Malvina. She appeared on our front porch the very day when our deepest wish was a competent maid, a jerky nod her greeting, and her words, "I've come from the agency," half swallowed in Swedish dialect.

Wondering, we opened the door, wider and wider as she stepped through, looked at us with efficient, penetrating glances, ran to the back windows to look out at the tiny garden, nodded at the sunlight pouring into the room and praised us. "Cheerful. Very cheerful." Then she sat down to talk to us.

There was never any question in *our* minds about hiring her. She hired us. Nor was there any question about salary. We simply handed out what she asked, which was neither self-depreciating, nor in any way exorbitant.

When would she start? At this question, Malvina rose, and hastened out the front door without further words. So far as we knew, nothing was settled, nor were we ever to see her again. But half an hour later, there was a quick ring of the bell, and in she walked with a wide smile, two bags, and an umbrella, went upstairs without asking where, unpacked, and reappeared in a few minutes, neatly blue and starchy.

For months the house ran out from under us. We rarely caught her doing anything, yet things got done. Sometimes it seemed as though she slept all the afternoon, yet there was never any dust. There was never any noise. There was breakfast upstairs or down before you had quite requested it.

* * *

Once or twice, Malvina came in to talk to me, in the evening, when I was alone. Perching on the edge of the hardest chair, eagerly bent forward, she told me about her childhood in Sweden, her married life in Canada, about the daughter who would be twenty this "wery" month. (Malvina had never mastered the v nor the j in our language. Before long none of us could seem to put the v in the right place either. Journey became yourney. January was Yanuary, and velvet was welwet. The worst to capture was walwes Try it for yourself. That was when the valves in the furnace were out of order. As for pudding, I shall never pronounce it correctly again. Hers was a soft, gliding pffuding.)

And Malvina loved flowers. She it was who discovered the forsythia by the garden fence and brought in big bunches of it, forcing it into bloom when the house was pining for a spring touch. She it was who discovered the violets and daffodils and pushed away the dead leaves that covered them. She it was who ordered the apple trees pruned, who kept the grocery bill down, the electric lights turned out, clothes pressed, the larder replete with goodies.

The blow fell with suddenness. "I need a 'shange,'" she told us one morning. "I got a s——." It was a word which we will never know but it began with s, and had about fifty letters in it. It is an important word because it took her away from us, and we offer a reward to anyone who can tell us the cause of her desertion. Only a few days before, she had confided that she liked it here and we had cried: "Oh, Malvina, you must never leave us."

* * *

She had smiled, her cryptic, wise smile, a Swedish smile that had married a Scotsman and grown cautious. Although she made no answer there was nearly everything we liked for dinner that night—alas—the last she spent with us. Next day, she was gone.

Would she come back? She hoped. Was she going far? A half nod, half shake of the head. In her room, half her clothes remained in the closet. Long wide shoes standing close together. The longest hairpins I have ever seen—for Malvina had never bobbed her pretty gray hair. But not a letter, not a scribble, not an address. Nothing tangible to tell us whither she had gone, nor when she might return.

For Malvina walked out the door carrying her umbrella and her arm bag, stepped into a waiting taxi that we never heard her call, and disappeared with a wave and a smile which forgot to be cautious.

Malvina never read a newspaper, so it would be useless to put in an ad, saying: "Oh, Malvina, please come home. Or at least, how did you make that chocolate cake?" Malvina read only Ibsen, Shakespeare, and the Bible. We are all wondering, if like Mary Poppins, she won't return one day on a kitestring, or climb down the rambler rose bush and come in all blue and starchy with her cryptic Swedish-Scotch smile, and repossess us.

D. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

Then and Now

By Frank L. Perrin

ON OCCASIONS set apart for observance and remembrance, those peoples most concerned usually express gratitude for the privileges and liberties vouchsafed and enjoyed, always willingly accepting what they regard as theirs by right, but all too often forgetting to take account of their own responsibilities as guardians and protectors of blessings bestowed. In New England, a day or two ago, fitting observance was made of the anniversary of the battles of Concord and Lexington and the historic and spectacular ride of the patriot, Paul Revere.

How deeply, it must be asked, do those of this day and age appreciate the significance of the event celebrated? To us, ever since our earlier school days, perhaps, the true history of that day seemed written most graphically in the poem so often quoted, and so quaintly chanted by the sons and grandsons of alien parents in the neighborhood where Paul Revere resided in Boston. Regard the epic poem as we may, and read the record of events of that period as thoughtfully as we may, we still regard the story much as we regard that of Joan of Arc or Horatius at the Bridge. All are accepted as inspirational rather than historic; as idealistic rather than real.

All this, it must be agreed, is because we too readily assume that in the successful effort to achieve and realize a fuller measure of human liberty we, by that same process, have been guaranteed its continuance and preservation. We forget that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." What, say you, does this mean? If it means what it declares, it means that we cannot carelessly continue to enjoy even that which we most cherish without in some way paying a price.

* * *

Surely no responsibility could more reasonably be imposed than that charging us with the duty of safeguarding and preserving so sacred a heritage as that of political and religious freedom, and the freedom from paying tribute to any but those wisely and deliberately chosen and appointed from among us. And yet, without necessarily sharing in the alarms so frequently and so stridently sounded, we are bound to admit, if we are fair in our estimates, that in quite recent years and months we have slackened in our determination to prevent the encroachments and inroads threatened against the foundations and superstructures of those things which we profess to hold sacred and regard as invulnerable.

It might be interesting for us all, at such times, to endeavor to place ourselves, in fancy, in the position of those whom we may have come to regard almost as imaginary actors in the great historical drama. Except for that clear vision which they held, and the definite understanding which they had gained of the meaning of human liberty, there would have been no divine inspiration impelling them onward against seemingly overwhelming odds. And yet they endured hardships, privations, the hatred of many of their associates and neighbors, in their determined effort, not to preserve, but first of all to establish a right.

* * *

Where is the vision of the people of today that they have grown careless or indifferent in a time regarded by many thoughtful students as pregnant with danger as the time in which our valiant forbears lived? There are now, as then, alluring promises of protection and comforts and benefits to be enjoyed by those who fail or refuse to see and read the warnings so plainly written. Taxation without representation; bounty for the few and material sacrifices by the many; the challenging of the popular will by those to whom power and authority have been delegated. All, unhappily, not in the name of liberty, but in the name of license and privilege.

These are thoughts as Patriots' Day passes and as we look forward to Memorial Day, the Fourth of July and all those stated occasions upon which we are supposed to ponder, rejoice, or give thanks. These should be seasons of something more than superficial observance. They, and all the days intervening, should be days of conscious reconsecration to tasks and responsibilities too long neglected or carelessly esteemed and appraised. The faint glow from the lantern in the church tower seems, as we look, to glow with a renewed warning light.

The Wide Horizon

What the Farmer Needs

By Ralph W. Cessna

CHICAGO

WHETHER Mr. Farmer is tenant or owner, springtime is planting time. And as he follows his plow over the fields preparing the soil for seed, he likely would be found again today looking ahead to harvesting and marketing time, wondering what "wage" he'll draw for his labors. For whether he's tenant or owner, the price he gets for what he grows is what determines his income.

All of which has a bearing on the current clamor for solution of the farm tenancy problem. For sounding persistently through this clamor is the cry for price parity, the claim that better prices, a decent living wage for all farmers, will go farther to relieve the whole tenancy situation than any artificial government credit assistance.

The opinions found by this writer in a study throughout the region most affected by the tenancy problem, do not imply in every case opposition to the report of the President's Committee on Farm Tenancy, but rather a criticism of, and apprehension over, the emphasis in the Washington legislative process, on the credit or loan features.

These folks admit that poor relief is needed among the farmers and that most of those needing such relief are tenants. They admit that enforced education and help in soil conservation, made possible by government landlordship, will probably increase the number of good farms and good farmers. But they insist that these things won't eliminate the real cause of tenancy, which cause, they say, simply is lack of income, which in turn will be remedied only through higher prices for farm goods or lower prices for the things the farmer buys.

* * *

One Arkansas farmer told me: "Whatever the government does about tenancy there will remain a farm problem which will always threaten to make a tenant of every owner, no matter how easy it is to borrow, no matter how much he knows about farming, and no matter how hard he works."

Easier credit, leaders in the field admit, will of course make it possible for many to "get their breath" and start anew. It will make it possible for many to own farms who otherwise never would. And with a supplementary program of education, better and more contented farmers will result. But still, they point out, if farming doesn't pay, an owner won't be any better off than a tenant.

Then, too, it must be remembered that the word tenant applies to the comparatively prosperous farmer of the north who merely rents his land for cash from a landowner—who may, as a matter of fact, be less well off than his tenant—as well as to the sharecropper in the tobacco and cotton fields of the South who is little more than a hired man, paid off in goods. It's the sharecropper who requires emergency assistance.

The President's Committee on Farm Tenancy declared that economic maladjustment is at the bottom of it all. The committee said: "It is abundantly clear that attacks upon the problem of farm security through changes in land tenure, credit facilities and the like, will be inadequate unless agriculture is maintained in an equitable economic balance with other elements in our national life."

The uneasiness among thinking farmers is due to their feeling that legislation passed may emphasize too much, as discussion of the bill in Washington already has, the credit or loan angle, to the virtual exclusion of the educational and farm improvement features, and also that the nation will believe, once a farm tenancy bill is passed, that the fundamental problem is solved.

* * *

"If you want to reverse the movement toward farm tenancy," a Kansas farmer told me, "you can't do it just by making borrowing easy. You've got to make farming pay."

The Illinois Agricultural Association holds that "maintaining a satisfactory price level for farm crops free from the wild gyrations of former years, will do more to aid worthy tenants to become land owners than all of the other influences combined."

R. E. Short, president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation, thinks the farm tenancy problem of the South can be answered by guaranteeing a reasonable price for cotton in line with other commodities and by providing ample credit at low interest rates on reasonable security.

J. C. Holton, Commissioner of Agriculture in Mississippi, believes the problem is mostly one of price parity, but agrees that the Government should help to make it possible for farm operators to own their farms.

If the recommendations of the President's committee were followed all the way through and cognizance taken of the need for emphasis on broad economic readjustment, there would be few objections to a farm tenancy relief program, it appears. But talk of spending $50,000,000 chiefly to buy up land to sell back to tenants on easy terms has set Mr. Farmer to thinking. His cry for price parity mingles with the songs of the birds in the fields as he turns over the soil for a new crop.